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The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 4 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sails.
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	8267	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M. L. PLASSY	7595	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M. L. PENINSULAR	8267	T. Leigh	10th ,,
* ARABIA	7902	Parfitt	17th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	24th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5824	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	.....	..	1st October 1901.
,,	.....	...	1st November 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8,	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	.....	...	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	.....	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th June, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,893 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th July, at 2 p.m., or later on receipt of the Foreign Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Shurrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 2nd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1901.

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EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Scharfe	8th July.

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THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS.
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N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

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FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

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No 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

WE herewith beg to notify that we have AUTHORIZED Mr. ANTON MORITZ TO SIGN our Firm per procuration.

GLADE & CO.

Bombay, 1st July, 1901.

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WANTED for the FOUNDRY, Locomotive Workshops, Jamalpur, A EUROPEAN MOULDER, who has had English training and is thoroughly competent for general loam and green sand moulding, with a knowledge of charging cupolas. Salary Rs. 250 or according to qualifications.

Applications to be made by letter only, stating age, and all particulars of previous work, to the Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.

J. DOUGLAS,
Agent, E. I. R.

Calcutta, 27th June, 1901.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

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Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

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MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Dock Section. The salary is fixed at Rs. 750 with free quarters but without any other allowances.

An engagement will be made for three years and on the expiration of that period if the applicant be confirmed in the service of the Commissioners the period of engagement will in such case be counted as service qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners.

Applicants must possess good experience of the working of traffic on Railways in India and will be required to pass a medical examination.

The officer holding the post of District Traffic Superintendent, Dock Section, will rank with the officers in the superior grades of the Commissioners' service, and be eligible for promotion to the better paid appointments on the staff.

Applications will be received by the Secretary up to FRIDAY, 26th July.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Simla Fine Arts Society WILL OPEN on the 19th August, 1901. Applications for Prospectus, List of Prizes, etc., connected with the Exhibition should be addressed to

MAJOR M. COWPER,
Honorary Secretary, Race View, Simla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JENABAI, daughter of FAZALBHAI HUBIBHAI, late of Bombay Khoja Inhabitant, deceased.

SALLAY MAHOMED ALLARKHIA and SOOLEMAN RAHIMTOOLA, both of Bombay Khoja inhabitants, two of the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

(The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.)

D. B. BINNING,
The 26th day of June, 1901.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMASJI, DINSHAW & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta,	Shanghai.	Cebu Philippines
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Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

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Reserve Fund.....	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

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For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,310,000

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2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

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By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE

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On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL.....	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA.....	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
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GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	,,	1	8

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Plassy, from London on 29th June :—

	Rs.
Gold bullion	153,600
Silver Bullion	29,57,014

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 29th June 1901 :—

Cotton	5,074 bales.
Wheat	4,785 cwts.
Linseed	3,089 ,,
Rapeseed	3,349 ,,
Gingellyseed	428 ,,
Poppyseed	2,827 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil ,,
Castorseed	1,651 ,,
Rice	6,275 ,,
Myrabollams	1,016 ,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1901.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of this market is steady but business reported is on a very retail scale. Bank T. T. was again available at 1s. 3 29-32d. in one or two quarters but was not taken up to any extent. There is some enquiry for Bank Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d. for early delivery, but the rate could not be obtained. Bills remain very scarce. We quote :

Bank T T	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do ,, Francs	169½
30 days' sight Hongkong	142½
Do. Shanghai	198
Do. Japan	148½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 94-13 for cash and 94-12 for next account. The settlement passed off very quietly at 94-14, the small surplus having been duly absorbed by budlees and loans. The closing rates are 94-14 for cash and 94-13 31st July settlement.

SHARES.

Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1,282 1-2 and Tapty Valley Railway shares have advanced to 437 1-2. Petits have declined to 1,655 X.D.

FREIGHT.

Bookings have taken place to the extent of about 1,000 tons for Antwerp, Dunkirk and London at 15s. July loading. The steamer Daghestan has also booked measurement at 16s, for Antwerp, ready.

SEEDS.

The market is generally steady with small stocks and a fair enquiry. Linseed is firmer at Rs. 9-10 with few sellers. Rapeseed is unchanged at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 for Brown Cawnpore with little doing. Poppyseed is slightly easier at Rs. 8-7 to Rs. 8-6. Castorseed is unchanged at Rs. 34.

COTTON.

The market for ready cotton is unchanged with a slightly better enquiry, and sales are estimated at about 2,000 Bales, chiefly to local Mills and Japan shippers. Following the renewed rise in New York futures our sutta market is steadier with prices advanced Rs. 2. We quote Bengal Fully good Rs. 165, for 25th January 1902, and Broach M. G. good Rs. 205 for 25th March 1902.

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay cash balance shows a rise of 21 1-2 lakhs, for the week ending 29th June. Public Deposits have increased by about 6 lakhs, the Banks investments show an increase of 1 3-4 lakhs and the trade demand shows a decline of 17 1-4 lakhs.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 29th June, 1901 as compared with the statement of the 22nd June :—

LIABILITIES	June 22. Rs.	June 29. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,61,806	51,06,700
Public Deposits at Branches	38,14,834	39,70,108
Other Deposits	4,75,40,663	4,81,53,065
Post Bills	8,566	9,757
Credits undrawn	12,33,305	14,66,954
Rs.	7,42,59,165	7,57,06,584
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	93,47,949	92,99,247
Other authorised Securities	9,70,581	11,95,809
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	61,15,919	63,11,341
Loans do. do.	1,34,72,635	1,81,59,311
Bills discounted and purchased	1,87,49,457	1,82,87,552
Dead Stock	3,74,693	3,74,754
Stamps and Stationery	22,785	23,404
Balance with other Banks	7,90,082	4,86,714
Cash	1,94,15,081	2,15,68,452
Rs.	7,42,59,165	7,57,06,584

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool weekly circular under date of 13th June runs as under:—The market after having advanced up to the end of last week on continued nervousness of shorts, coupled with rather bad crop news, declined partly at the beginning of this week on very heavy realizations of profits, only to advance again yesterday in sympathy with New York, on fears of a scarcity in summer, and in consequence of a better trade outlook. The net fluctuations result in an advance of 2 points for near, and little change for distant positions. With regard to trade prospects, they are favourable and a good trade with your country is already in progress. Our Manchester Agent hears that a very large trade in yarns has been secured lately. With the favourable bursting of the monsoon, we can only get an even greater demand for yarns and cloths from your markets, and we fully expect to see Manchester buying largely in Liverpool. China is also sending orders, and we know there has been a reduction in the stocks of piece-goods in Shanghai, a very satisfactory feature; they are now smaller than 12 months ago. The home trade is good. Very little machinery is now standing idle, and a full consumption, according to our Manchester friends, is assured for months to come. Spinners find it increasingly difficult to secure good grades in Liverpool, and as a rule, hold small stocks only. We hear that the sentiment in Manchester continues benerally hearish, and many merchants, spinners, and manufacturers remain uncovered. We do not hear as yet of much improvement from the continent but we feel convinced that if cotton would only continue to harden steadily (a better demand for yarns would spring up and these latter would advance in price. We firmly maintain our favourable opinion of the summer months from July to September, and even October, but for the new crops we do not feel at all so bullish; in fact we think the straddle we recommended some little time ago—purchase of August September and sale of November, December—although it already shows a handsome gain, would still contain a fair profit even if only entered upon now. We are frankly full in the summer months."

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

A POONA VIEW.

THE financial ingenuity of a rudely selfish character which lies at the bottom of the new Land Revenue Bill has already been triumphant in the fast recovery of arrears of revenue which was accelerated by the hanging sword of the Bill. We can almost conceive its authors smiling a grim cynical laugh in their sleeves at the thought that the mere sight of the ingenious Bill has opened the flood gates of revenue almost to the danger of the revenue officers being inundated and the coffers of Government being overful. In an instant the usual situation was wonderfully transformed. Government, latterly bothered with the business of inquiring into the individual claims to suspensions of revenue and of issuing notices for the recovery of arrears, was seen to shut up its treasury and to sternly refuse any payment of revenue as if it was a most unpleasant and irksome task, and on the other hand the ryats, who are known to be habitual croakers, piling up petitions after petitions for getting suspensions, airing their poverty and even actually refusing to pay until distraints were resorted to, were seen to be in a hurry to go to the village officers and anxious to ease themselves of the amount of revenue as if it was a dead weight weighing too heavily on their hands. Verily the wand of some witch was at work! Had the landholders found unhidden treasuries of coin? Or shall we suppose that the money lender and not the ryat really paid the lakhs of rupees of assessment; which was the starting gain of the Government of Bombay in the "Experiment?" If we may believe the reports, pouring in from all quarters, we must admit that Government have given to the ryat, who are sick with their indebtedness a dose of medicine on the Homœopathic principle. They had to cure the ryat of his indebtedness, and so they have prescribed a medicine calculated only to aggravate the original symptoms. Thus within the last three weeks the ryat in the Sholapur District has been driven into a debt of more than four lakhs of rupees, as we are sure the records of registration will show in time. And this is only a foretaste of the beneficence which is in store for the ryat under the operation of the new Bill!!—"Mahratta."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37 m. Sun sets, 6h. 40 m. High water, 11-53m., 11-35 a. Low water, 4-51m., 5-53a. Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a. m. City Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4·45 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per Melpomene will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Wednesday the 3rd instant.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Bandmaster, commencing at 5·45 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March	Am Schonen Strand der Elbe	Vollsedt.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck	Suppe.
Selection	The Belle of Cairo	Pelle.
Polonaise	Op: 27	Chopin.
Valse	Wein, Weib Und Gesang	Strauss.
Song	Adieu Marie	Adams.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BRAHMINS AT LOGGER-HEADS.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Nurshersm Dayashunker and six other Gandolia Brahmins were charged with disorderly behaviour at 3rd Bolwada Lane, on Sunday last. Mr. Veliuker, pleader, defended the first four accused. The evidence showed that the first four accused belonged to one faction and the last three to another and that for some time past they had been on hostile terms over certain perquisites given to accused No. 1 by one Jutha Raghoogi out of charity on behalf of his wife. There was a feast given to these Brahmins on Sunday last, and after they had been fed and paid their alms, the last three accused and their companions, who were said to be about twenty, stopped the first four accused and a free fight ensued, in which No. 3 received a drubbing. The police appeared on the scene and arrested the accused all of whom were disorderly in the street. Mr. Veliuker said that his clients could not have been aggressive, considering the marks of injury on their persons, and that circumstance could only be accounted for by the facts that they had heavy odds against them. The magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the evidence did not disclose how the fight commenced. If there had been satisfactory evidence on that point he might have been able to find whether the first four accused were acting in the exercise of their right of private defence. The court found all the accused were disorderly, but taking into consideration the injuries received by the first four accused, his Worship fined them Rs. 7 each. The rest of the accused were fined Rs. 20 each.

THE CENSUS AND THE ANDAMANS.

THE recent census of the Andamanese tells the usual tale of the gradual extinction of a low order of mankind when brought into contact with modern civilisation. Tribes which were estimated at between two and three hundred, comparatively only a few years ago, are now estimated at between thirty and forty, and throughout the whole area of the islands there is found to be a great falling-off in the number of the people, even among those tribes which are bitterly hostile, and which murder at sight any stranger who comes among them whether of their own race or any other. Measles, pneumonia and fever introduced and contagious diseases have played their part, careful as the Government has always been to prevent such things and as in the case of all disease which find a maiden field for their ravages, the percentage of mortality has been terrible. Other things, too, have added to the work of extermination. One tribe, the newly-discovered one, Tabo, in North Andaman, is said to have killed every individual who was attacked by a contagious disease introduced among them by a neighbouring coast tribe, reducing thereby their numbers to the small total of forty-eight souls; possibly though in the end such radical sanitary law may prove their salvation or at least a prolonging of their existence beyond that of their fellows. With disease came also the more terrible check of sterility; and we find by the census that the number of children is abnormally small for the number of adults. Among several of the tribes less than fifty per cent. of the married couples have any children at all, and the remaining fifty per cent. average but one child for each couple. It has been stated that the number of the children may have been under-estimated, but the results were arrived at only after very careful enquiry and as far as possible after very careful personal investigation. The habits and customs of the people possibly help to keep down large families, and have always done so to a certain extent, but the present percentage spells extinction after three generations.

To those who know these interesting people, the result of the census is really sad news. There are few, if any of those who have lived for any length of time at Port Blair, who have not a feeling of great affection for the aborigines. Their constant cheerfulness, their natural good humour and manners; the very fact of their being bitter enemies and staunch friends; the independence with which they will come and work for the hospitality offered them at the "homes," and then after a short time return to their jungle life, have won for them the respect of the European community. Coupled with this is the admiration for the beautiful proportions of their limbs, and the ethnological interest of the race itself. An Andamanese man in the act of shooting with a bow, or indeed, in almost any attitude he may strike, is a picture of muscular strength and perfect symmetry. Their women are not so, according to our ideas; but even they are well and strongly developed, clear limbed and clean skinned, except for the hideous paint with which they render themselves grotesque; still, they are not the only women in the world, who for fashion's sake have done the same. To the residents there the rapid disappearance of these little people is a matter of great regret and the only consolation is that much has been done, and well done, by promptly and otherwise to perpetuate a knowledge of their appearance, customs and language before they "go hence to be no more seen." Out of the twelve known tribes, the numbers remaining are estimated at a total of 844 men, 717 women, 192 boys, 129 girls, that is, 1,882 souls, 1,257 of whom belong to the fierce Jarawa and Onge tribes, who will have no dealings with the Europeans or friendly aborigines. Only twenty years ago the lowest estimate was 3,000.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsi Panchayet, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	3	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Gnowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	4	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Wazir Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	10	8	83
Total plague deaths to date	98,393	80,551	
Same date last year	11	3	128

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

THE statement showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the fortnight ending Friday, 28th June, runs as follows :—

Date.	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
20th June	Bombay Presidency. Hubli, Medical Officer S M Railway Company	1,001
15th June	Singapore. Pahangkuala Lipis, The Residency Surgeon	216
20th June	Port Blair. Ross Islands, The Senior Medical Officer	30
23nd June	North-western Provinces. Aligarh, The Civil Surgeon	501
24th June	Agra, M H Hankin, Esq. Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, N-W P & Oudh	29
27th June	Fyzabad (Oudh). The Civil Surgeon	504
25th June	Malay Federated States. Selangor (Kwalalumpur). The Director, Selangor Pathological Institute.	102
Total sent out during the fortnight under report.		2,503
Total sent out since January 1901 in addition to above		3,58,600
Total sent out up to 31st December 1900		20,36,549
Grand Total		23,97,767

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cool ing, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was continued before the HON. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the same common jury at the Sessions yesterday.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Hurry Dharma was charged with having, on the 15th May last, in a house at Kamatepoora, cut the throat of his wife, Syee, with a knife, and with having, on the same day, attempted to commit suicide. Mr. Hamilton, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Weldon defended the accused.

The accused, in answer to the Court, said he was suspicious of his child wife's conduct, and alleged that both he and the girl had their throats cut by some person who had forced an entry into the room, and escaped after inflicting the injuries.

The jury after consulting together for about twenty minutes, returned into court, when Mr. G. Blackwell, the foreman, said they unanimously found the accused guilty of intending to cause grievous hurt to his wife and of attempting to commit suicide. His Lordship sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and to six months' further rigorous imprisonment for the attempt to commit suicide.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A LASCAR.

Jeva Dhurma, the tindel of a prow, was charged before his lordship and a special jury with having, on the 20th May last, committed murder by causing the death of a lascar named Vera Ghiga. The Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate General, with Mr. Visajee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dadysett defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were empannelled to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. H. Brady, foreman.

Mr. Meherji H. Kothare.	Harichandra P. Pitale.
T. Sharples.	H. B. Thorburn.
Meherjibhoy N. Cooper.	D. J. Isaacs.
P. M. Thesiger.	F. M. Flower.

It appeared that the accused was the tindel of a prow while the deceased was employed on another prow called the Luxomee Prasad. On the 20th May the latter boat was being warped towards one of the harbour bunders, and to allow of that being done, Vera Ghiga was sent away in a tony with a rope, which he was told to make fast on board the prow, of which the accused was the tindel. On getting on the latter boat, the deceased following the usual practice, proceeded to make the rope fast to a spar, in order that the remainder of the crew on his prow might rest on it. As he was doing so, the accused raised an objection, and after a few words had passed between the parties, it was alleged the accused picked up a tiller with which he struck the deceased on the head, knocking him over board into the harbour. The deceased at once sank, but, on the harbour being dragged, his body was recovered the same afternoon. It was then found that his skull had been fractured, death being alleged to be caused by the blow inflicted by the accused, who was seen to strike Vera by several of those on board the other prow.

Evidence was then called for the Crown.

Several witnesses were examined during the day; and the court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Lieutenant Colonel K. H. Mistri, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Thana, received charge of his office from Dr. Moos, Assistant-Surgeon in charge of C. R. Wadia Dispensary on Friday. Mr. Vishnoo Vasudev Phadke the newly appointed Assistant Judge of Thana, also received charge of his office on the same day.

A memorial signed by Mr. Venayek Bapooji Kothare and 660 inhabitants of Salsette in the Thana District has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the subject of the Bombay Land Revenue Act Amendment Bill.

Almost all the Musalmans, shop-keepers of Thana have closed their shops to-day, like their brothers of Cutlery Bazaar in Bombay, in honour of the birthday of Mahomed the Prophet.

Swarms of locusts have made their appearance in Kalyan and Noorbad Talukas lately. They have eaten up the "avanies" (seedlings of bhat). Steps are being taken to destroy the insects.

A Koli dacoit of Sayadhari and one of his associates (out of a gang of fourteen), who committed a robbery in Noorbad Taluka in March last, were tired by Mr. S. E. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, on Wednesday, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Six third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever, when removed from trains at Kalyan during the last week. They were detained for treatment under the special Medical officers at this station.

Rao Saheb Gopal Venkatesh Pareandhikar, B. A., has been appointed Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana, vice Rao Saheb R. P. Godbole, B. A., transferred to Dhoolia. Mr. C. L. Varel has been nominated a member of the District Local Board of Thana.

Nine births (four males and five females) and eight deaths were registered in Thana during the past week. The town has been free from plague since April last.

Two inches and thirty nine cents. of rain fell here yesterday. The total fall of rain up to date (30th June) is twenty-four inches and fifty-five cents. and the total fall to the same date last year (1900) was six inches and sixty-two cents.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

62-00—Nanu and H—Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Gangjee Poonja—Edgelow and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

228-00—Little and Co—Damodhur Hemondas and another vs Poonamull Jethanand and others—Framjee and D.

229-00—Little and Co—Tooleidas Samidas and others vs Poonamull Jethanand and others—Framjee and D.

83)—P N Billimoria Depchand Foolchand and another vs Rattanjee Kallanjee and another.

63-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrajan Pragdas and another vs Columchand Ruttonchand and another—Dikshit and D.

132-01—Payne G S and M—Kaikushroo Burjorjee Choksi vs Heerjee Husseraj and another.

167-01—Bicknell M and M—Motilal Sewaram vs Munsaram Bilasiram and others—Mirza and M.

189-01—Jamjee and D—Itadha Kishew vs Tekchand vs J Dholadas Dharyanmull.

240-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Mulchand Kastoorchand and others.

251-01—Bhaishanker and K—Vithaldas Latljee vs Bhagwandas Jethabhai.

271-01—In person—Kalidas Kallianjee and another vs Anpurnabai and another.

273-01—Khunderao and S—Goormookhrai Ramshaimul and others vs Damoder Jeevan.

296-01—Bicknell M and M—Damjee Kessowjee and others vs Nemchand Sajpal and others.

299-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Baboo Sashi Bhoosan and another—R N Motabhoy.

302-01—Shamrao and M—Wamonrao Shamrao and others vs Sittabai and others.

331-01—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay Company Ltd vs Govindlal Shrikissondas and others—Wadia and G.

367-01—Bicknell M and M—Hiralal Chunderbhan vs Govind Narayen Joychund.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

24-01—In person—Hormusjee Nussurvanjee Raja vs Burjorji Bomonjee Raja and others.

25-01—In person—Govan Jadowjee vs Hariram Bhimjee and another.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

788-00—Mirza and M—Rukimchand Bhootajee and another vs Khimraj Goomodmal and another—Part heard.

Long Cause.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivalabdas Haridas—Little & Co.—Not to be called on.

Commercial Causes.

577-99—Malvi H and M—Baijnath Gowaldas and another vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M.

Long Causes.

686-00—Mirza and M—Nathmul Humirmul and another vs Dhurumsey Damodher and another—Mulla and M.

325-00—Chitnis M and M—Savitribai and another vs Pudumsey Munjee—Payne G S and M.

311-01—Wydia and G—F F Fischer vs Ludha Kessowjee and another.

272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Sakiatwala—Nanu and H.

603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.

284-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dyal Ludha —Unwalla and P.

432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahabin Ali vs Okamal Jasamal and others—Little and Co.

426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manosadas Revaldas and others.

751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Rameshimul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Thakore D and Co.

156-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas —M D and J.

At the High Court yesterday, came on for argument before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, the rule "nisi" calling upon the editor and printer and publisher of the "Advocate of India" newspaper (to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court for publishing, in the issue of their paper of the 15th June last, an article headed the Kranmay "Trouble." The respondents, having expressed their regret for the publication of the article the rule was discharged, the respondent paying the costs of and incidental to the rule.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Monday :—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly over the North Bay and winds are changing direction on the Bengal and Orissa coasts probably indications of depression, formerly in the north of the Bay. Winds are more westerly in Malabar and have increased in strength in Malabar and Colombo. The depression in Upper India has advanced to the east of Punjab and has nearly filled up. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, but very little in Bengal, except in North Bengal, where moderate to heavy rain has fallen. Jalpaiguri has received five inches, Purnea three, Darjeeling two. Moderately heavy falls of one and half inches each are reported from Srinagar and Gulmarg and moderately heavy snow has fallen in the higher ranges near Gulmarg. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the West Coast, Deccan, and Central Provinces, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Seoni, Sombalpur, have received two inches. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Kashmir, North-West Punjab and Baluchistan and is in large to very large defect in those areas. It continues in considerable to very large excess over nearly the whole of Northern India, especially in the Gangetic plain. Much depends on the depression apparently forming in the Bay. While it is forming rain will practically cease in Bengal except in the Northern Districts. The only important change on the West Coast is the increase in strength of winds at Malabar and Colombo which may indicate strengthening monsoon south of the Arabian Sea.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A CATTLE SHED.

A LARGE cattle shed situated in a wady belonging to Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji Setna, at Girgaum Road, suddenly collapsed on Sunday, owing to the heavy rain. At the time of the accident there was in the shed a large number of bullocks, six of which were killed and six others injured. The damage to the animals and property was valued at Rs. 1,000.

BROACH.

THOUGH rain has fallen in most of the surrounding districts, writes our correspondent, so far with the exception of a few light showers we have had no rain in Broach. Generally there are clouds in plenty, but as no rain falls, the only result is that the air is hot and muggy. The absence of rain is spoiling the prospects of a good rice crop this year. Where cotton has been sown the seed , it is stated, being eaten up by rats. Most of the land is now prepared for sowing and all that is wanted is that rain should fall some time within the next ten days.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cs.
Previously registered	33 23	24 69	26 83	25 80
Monday, 1st July	1 23	1 10	1 15	00 51
Total	34 46	25 79	27 98	26 31
Total fall to July 1, 1900	19 66	18 28	20 10	21 38
Total fall to July 1, 1899	20 12	20 45	25 74	22 97

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 30th June	1	45
Monday, 1st July	5	20

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 1ST OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·131	NW	5	107·1	88·9	32	...	0·56	−1·39
Sirsa	29·128	NW	B	111·3	91·6	36	...	0·02	−2·00
Delhi	29·125	W	2	111·2	90·9	42	...	1·55	−2·71
Agra	29·138	SW	5	111·0	89·4	42	...	0·30	−1·98
Cawnpore	29·128	W	6	112·0	88·3	34	...	0·08	−2·65
Allahabad	29·128	WNW	9	114·2	9·7	44	...	0·02	−6·03
Jhansi	29·4·6	WSW	9	108·8	88·7	54	...	0·17	−5·10
Jacobabad	29·4·6	Calm.	4	116·1	82·0	67	...	0·00	−0·17
Karachi	29·535	WSW	15	92·9	81·7	78	...	0·00	−0·07
Jaypore	29·615	W	8	103·7	84·1	53	...	0·05	−2·71
Ajmere	29·535	W	13	104·4	82·0	66	...	1·11	−1·35
Deesa	29·577	SW	18	102·1	79·6	64	...	0·06	−2·51
Ahmedabad	29·562	SW	5	102·8	82·1	63	...	1·57	−6·14
Bhuj	29·556	W	21	98·8	80·4	68	...	0·00	−2·07
Jamnagar	29·583	SW	20	99·1	79·7	69	...	0·00	−3·69
Dwarka	29·598	SW	19	89·9	81·5	79	...	0·04	...
Rajkot	29·604	WNW	15	100·4	76·6	62	...	1·70	−3·39
Bhavnagar									
Para	29·603	NW	7	103·6	...	65	...	0·06	−5·31
Veraval	29·606	WSW	12	87·6	81·7	84	...	0·20	−6·33
Neemuch	29·573	WSW	18	99·5	71·9	78	...	0·55	−4·14
Indore	29·603	W	11	99·3	75·8	79	...	1·70	−5·45
Saugor	29·561	WSW	10	97·9	76·1	74	0·35	1·60	−6·23
Jubulpore	29·555	NW	7	99·6	75·1	76	0·06	1·59	−5·8
Hoshangabad	29·613	SW	9	93·6	80·2	71	...	2·38	−6·9
Khandwa	29·611	NW	8	99·2	76·1	71	...	2·48	−3·93
Raipur	29·590	SW	10	96·4	75·6	80	0·26	6·69	−2·82
Nagpur	29·563	WSW	9	87·2	74·1	74	0·04	6·03	−3·25
Amraoti	29·644	NNE	9	87·1	70·5	84	...	3·36	−3·71
Akola	29·645	NW	8	93·5	74·4	80	0·01	4·79	−0·67
Surat	29·627	SSE	10	85·7	80·2	72	...	0·21	−10·55
Malegaon	29·633	W	8	87·9	75·6	76	0·23	6·59	+1·62
Bombay	29·658	S	8	83·2	77·1	96	0·78	25·2	+4·98
Poona	29·671	WSW	12	85·1	71·4	85	0·05	5·10	+0·39
Ahmednagar	29·639	WSW	5	91·3	71·4	93	0·75	7·90	+2·26
Aurangabad	29·660	WSW	12	79·9	70·7	83	...	7·51	...
Sholapur	29·690	WSW	10	85·2	70·5	84	1·55	9·37	+1·18
Ratnagiri	29·710	Calm.	10	81·4	73·9	93	2·26

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MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

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WHITE GLAZED TILES,
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REPORT OF ANALYSIS
OF
GREEK BRANDY,
BY MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,
Bombay, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
11th April, 1901.

I have carefully tested a sample of GREEK BRANDY submitted for analysis, and find it to be of GOOD QUALITY and to contain an average percentage of alcohol. The sample CONTAINS NOTHING OF AN INJURIOUS NATURE, on the contrary the taste indicates that the BRANDY IS DERIVED FROM THE CORRECT SOURCE VIZ. THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE. The flavour and aroma are fine and the spirit would in my opinion be a good one for general use.

T. DEGRUCHY DERRY,
ANALYST.

This GREEK BRANDY can be had from the old office of MR. JOHN PARMENIDES, close to Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Apollo Street,

At Rs. 30 per dozen.

What's the matter with your
CYCLE?
BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H, Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs,

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for
Rs. 130 CASH.
If you do, come to
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CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra,

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Eyes per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, supplied.

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POLICY
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Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr E R Henry C S I has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service,

The services of Lieut W G Liston M B I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

The services of Capt H A F Knapton, I M S (Bombay) are replaced tempo rarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras :—Capt H Kirkpatrick M B I M S and Capt F D S Fayrer, I M S.

Mr G T Wrafter, Extra Asst Conservr of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Asst Supt in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

The Hon Mr Justice Pratt a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month.

The services of Major A S Rooke, Cant Magc of Mhow are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh for employment as a Cant Magistrate.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr H E L P Duperrex, officiating district and Sessions Judge, Cawnpore is placed on special duty with the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr E H Blakesley of the Indian Civil Service an offg Political Agent of the 2nd class and Commissioner of Ajmer, Merwara, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one month.

Capt F A Smith, Indian Medical Service (Bombay) an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Agency Surgeon in Muskat is granted privilege leave for two months and two days.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Gov[illegible]Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Anastase D Livierato as Consul for Greece at Aden.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A M Brigstocke Depy Accountant Genl Madras is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr E S Hensman a Supt in the Office of the Accountant Genl Madras is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Supt in that office.

Mr W H Michael I C S is appointed substantively to class II of the Enrolled List.

Mr F O'Byrne Asst Comptroller Post Office Punjab Circle Audit Office is granted privilege leave for two month.

Capt A L C McCormick R E is appointed to officiate to the Calcutta Mint.

The services of Mr H M Kisch I C S are replaced at the disposal of the H Dept,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt H A P Lindsay, I S C to be Asst Comsy-Geni 4th class,

Capt H W Gardiner R A to officiate as an ordance officer 4th class to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieut J S Riccard R A to officiate as an ordance officer 4th class to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieut C S W Thomas R A to officiate as an ordance officer 4th class to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second-Lieut H Mn Davidson.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS,

Condr H G Whitney Commissariat-transport Dept Madras has been transferred to the pension establishment.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval :—Major to be Lieut-Col—E C M Lushington. Lieuts to be Captains—G M Morris, W C W Harrison, E B P Boileau, E B Barratt, F H Goldthorp, D G Bryce, W M Kennedy, A B Drummond, R S Phillips, A J Strange, A H Tylden Rouse, R F Bidwell and G H Prevost. I M Little and E C Smith,

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL

Sergt R Morris Overseer Govt Cattle Farm is promoteed to Sub-Condr and is graded next above Sub-Condr W McWalters,

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL.

The undermentioned second class Asst Surgeon having completed seven years' service in that class to be first class Asst Surgeon, A D McIntyre.

RETIREMENTS.

Hony-Capt S Smith Depy Commissary Ordnance Dept Nothern Circle is permitted to retire from the service,

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY.

Fourth class Asst Surgeon A D Roberts is permitted to resign the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G I P R Volunteers—Lieut-Col honorary R L Trevithick V D resigns his commission and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps Sind Volunteer Rifles—Lieut F K Bader to be Capt vice Sladen transferred to the supernumerary list; Second-Lieut A Whitworth to be Lieut vice Rustomji, transferred to the supernumerary list; and Second-Lieut J C Pringle to be Lieut vice Bader, promoted,

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Engr F F Pickard R I M are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment as officiating 4th Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor under that Government vice Chief Engineer W Torrie on leave,

Chief Engr W Torrie R I M Engr and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay is granted leave out of India (m,c,) for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr D W McPherson Examiner of Accounts is on return from furlough appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr C F White Dist Loco Supt in class II grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is appointed to officiate as Depy Loco Supt of the N W Railway in class I grade 3 of that establishment during the absence of Mr W H Chase on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr F St[illegible] M Smith Exe Engr 1st grade Rajputana and Central India on special duty to carry out preliminary enquiries concerning protective Irrigation Work and Famine Relief Works in Rajputana, is temporarily promoted to Supndg Engr 3rd class.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd July.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m.

2. Weather permitting, there will be drill and Tent-pegging practice on the sands, this (Tuesday morning at 7 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd July.

1. There will be a Lecture at the Byculla Head-quarters to-day, at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

By Order,
H. A. H. Payne, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd July.

1. Copies of Annual Report 1900-1901 have been received from Press and can be obtained on application at Head-quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BAND INSTRUMENTS,
FOR
MILITARY BANDS
AND
ORCHESTRA
Agents for Messrs. BOOSEY & Co.,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SANDERS—June 19, at Glunsavon, Dalhousie, the wife of H C Sanders, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—WRIGHT—June 25, at All Saints' Church, Trimulgherry, by the Rev C Giles, Chaplain, Lieut Charles Cecil George Walker, I S C, younger son of the late Lieut C R Walker, 21st Fusiliers, and Mrs Walker of Corkie, Kilskerry, Co Tyrone, to Dorothy May Vernon, only daughter of Frederick Wright, Esq, late Officiating Inspr-General of Police, Hyderabad, Assigned Districts (retired), and Mrs Frederick Wright of Secunderabad, Deccan.

DEATH.

TROTTER—June 22, at Murree, from enteric, Elphinstone Cordandt, P W D, youngest son of Henry Trotter, of Earl's Court Ide, Devonshire.

KEMP'S LIST.
TREBLE DISTILLED ENGLISH EAU DE COLOGNE.
In long blue or amber bottles (8 inches long), on sale at all our establishments at
Re. 1 per bottle.
(*Only a small consignment available.*)
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BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1091.

THE DOWAGER'S NEW CAPITAL.

THAT which is called firmness in a King and obstinacy in a donkey, must in an Empress Dowager, be termed strength of will. "She who must be obeyed" has fully made up her mind that she will not return to Peking and the future of China is to be at Kaifong in the province of Ho-nan. Her Majesty fears that a trap has been laid for her and doubtless imagines that once the foreign devils found she was back they would return and if they did not seize her and boil her in oil they would at least carry her off a captive. The palaces at Peking, the Forbidden city and all she reverenced have been desecrated and that the sight of them would be a severe trial to the royal lady we can well understand. But her decision to create a new capital means more than the mere remaining away from Peking. New palaces and royal demesnes will be required and these will cost money, the finding of which—ready money at that—will not improbably delay payment of the indemnity. Really it is time the good lady was placed under restraint. Until she has ceased to be all-powerful China cannot hope to make much head-way. With the choice of Kaifong as the capital little fault can be found. It is situated on the Hankau-Peking railway, 350 miles south of the latter city and on the Yellow river 300 miles from its mouth. It is not an unworthy city from an historical point of view. Her Majesty may change its name and that will not be a new experience for it has had many aliases. It is one of the most ancient cities in China, dating from B. C. 774. During the Chow, Suy and T'ang dynasties it was known as Peen-chow. In the Woo-tai dynasties Peen-King, then Tung-King. The Mongols called it Peen-leang and on the return of the Chinese to power with the establishment of the Ming dynasty it was re-christened by its original name of Kai-fung. But the god of the Yellow River has never loved it. In this locality the river god is troublesome and once in 1642 totally destroyed the city. As Kai-fung stands to-day it is described as large and imposing looking with broad streets, and handsome edifices, most noticeable of which are a twelve-storied pagoda, six hundred feet high, and a watch-tower from which at a height of two hundred feet the inhabitants are able to watch the approach of the yellow waters in times of flood. It is said to have been in this city that the Jews who entered China in the reign of Ming-te, half a century before the Christian era, first established a colony. The population is made up principally of the official and student classes and here it is that the Empress Dowager means to make her capital. Whether this will be held by the representatives of the Powers as fulfilling the royal promise remains to be seen. Although the Emperor is supposed to have been restored to power it is still the Empress Dowager who rules and his consent to the change of capital will make very little difference. Two things may be taken as certain, wrote a Peking correspondent the other day :—(1) The assumption that Kuang Hsu as Emperor is not sustained by the stubborn facts of the situation. So far from exercising power he is under control and is more a prisoner than a king. His name is formally retained and the Allies are professedly answered by him, but none of the high ministers of State or mandarins of the Empire are under his orders. He does not exercise Imperial sway. (2) The policy of simply ignoring the Empress and her acts has been so disastrous in the past that some action seems immediately necessary. It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that she is preventing the return of the Court and is the direct cause of the present chaos." But she is now compelled to move. Hsian has become too hot to hold the Court The temper of the people in the locality is not to be trusted. There is famine in the province, unpaid disbanded soldiers are numerous and an attack on the Court is not deemed improbable. Chen Kuei-lung, formerly Governor of Peking, has just been appointed treasurer of Honan and Imperial Vice-Commissioner of Boxers. He is bitterly anti-foreign, and to him doubtless Her Majesty looks for support and protection.

THE EMIGRATION CASE.

A CASE which for some days engaged the attention of the Allahabad High Court has had an extraordinary termination. The case in itself was one of considerable interest, but the result which the jury arrived at led to remarks by the Judge which amount to a condemnation of the jury system as it works out in the North-West Provinces. The trial arose out of the operations of persons at Cawnpore interested in the emigration of coolies to Assam for employment in the tea gardens. It was alleged that a Marwari woman, who was found waiting at the Cawnpore railway station, was abducted, robbed of her valuables and confined for several days in the emigration depot. She was then released and allowed, without means, to find her way back to her friends. The accused were the emigration agent, a European named Hoff, and two of his native subordinates. The abduction was alleged to have been carried out by one of the latter, and the detention of the woman in the depot and the stripping of her ornaments was stated to have been effected on the orders of the agent. After a trial lasting ten days the jury by a majority of six to three returned a verdict that the charges against the accused were not proved. Mr. Justice Aikman disagreed with the verdict, but though he had it in his power to order a new trial he decided not to do so and ordered the discharge of the accused. He explained why he took this extraordinary course in the face of a verdict which in regard to one of the defendants he characterised as "incomprehensible." "The experience of this court," said the presiding Judge, "in cases which have been ordered to be retried is not encouraging and there is the possibility, if not the probability, that even if the case were retried the result might not be different." Having regard to this and also to the inconvenience which would be caused to witnesses coming from a distance on a futile errand he made the entry which allowed the accused to be released. Apparently the Judge from his experience in the Allahabad High Court was assured of the impossibility of empannelling a new jury which would pay any better regard to the evidence than the one with whose finding he disagreed. The perversity of the majority of the jury was emphasised by the fact that they recommended that a nose stud, identified by several witnesses as belonging to the Marwari woman should be made over to one of the accused, albeit he positively asserted that the ornament did not belong to him. The state of things here reflected is according to the opinion of Mr. Justice Aikman by no means singular. The natural inference as we have suggested, is that the people of the North-West Provinces are not yet educated up to the responsibilities of the jury system. Mr. Justice Aikman's experience of Allahabad juries corroborates the statements made by Sir John Edge a former Chief Justice of that Court who recommended the abolition of the jury system as unsuited to the North-West Provinces. The conduct of the jury was, however, not the only unfavourable feature about this remarkable case. It suggests that a stricter supervision of operations under the Coolie Emigration than at present obtains is necessary ; for quite apart from the gravity of the charge brought against the European head of the Emigration Depot, the evidence showed that the loosest ideas prevailed among certain magistrates and European police officials as to their duty in regard to the carrying out of the Act.

THE ILL-FATED SOBRAON.

THE China press is unduly perturbed in regard to the departmental inquiry into the cause of the stranding of the P. and O. steamer "Sobraon." They are distressed that the inquiry is to be held in London instead of Hongkong" and as regards the point of local knowledge no doubt there is something in their favour. But the constitution of the equivalent of a Marine Court of Enquiry in England is calculated more to secure justice to all parties concerned than any possible Court in the East. Both the company and the master and officers will be represented by counsel who have devoted the whole of their professional career to Admiralty and shipping cases and the Court will be composed of officials skilful in the sifting and weighing of evidence. The China press wishes the inquiry to be as full and as searching as possible, but it is mistaken in supposing that the holding of the inquiry in Hongkong would be the most effectual way of securing this. The "North China Mail" takes the lead, but surely our contemporary exceeds its privileges when it discusses the causes of the disaster which have yet to be formally ascertained. It remarks that it stands to reason that a new, large, powerful, well-appointed mail steamer has no right to run on a well-known danger in the China Sea in fine weather. The "Mail" further asserts the weather was quite fine, and the atmosphere was clear until three-quarters of an hour before she struck. But it has been stated again and again that a dense fog prevailed at the time. It is stated, writes our contemporary, that the captain was asleep when she struck, and as the steamer left Woosung at 1 a.m. the day before, he had probably been on the bridge the whole of the previous night and was obliged to rest. There have been surmises that something was wrong with the Sobraon's compasses : but as land was identified and a departure made at 5-30 in the evening before she struck, if anything was wrong with her compasses, it must have been discovered then. Between that time and the time of her striking, ten hours, the Sobraon got some thirteen miles out of her course, presuming that she intended to pass ten miles outside Tungying, says the "Mail." But this is the merest conjecture. The "Mail" would have been better advised to refrain from commenting on the case at all, even when in endeavouring to show that Captain Wibmer—one of the most experienced and careful skippers afloat—was not to blame, it asserts that when the officer of the watch got only 24 fathoms at midnight, he did not report the fact to the captain. Prejudging the case on every point, the China paper attributes the disaster to negligence, failing, however, to indicate upon what evidence, or whose, it arrives at this conclusion.

THE DEFENCE SQUADRON.

THE turret-ships Magdala and Abyssinia are to be supplied with torpedo nets and quick-firing guns as already announced, and there can be no doubt that the outlay involved will be money well spent. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the Magdala or Abyssinia will ever be required to use either in actual warfare. But that is not the point. Blue-jackets are sent out to man these ships and while the Defence Squadron continues to exist, it is desirable that there should be the fullest opportunity of keeping those men up in their drill in every branch, otherwise though classed as efficients they will be next to useless when drafted to a battle-ship or a cruiser. No doubt the Magdala and Abyssinia are obsolete in design, but their hulls are perfectly sound, and their equipment is fairly well up to date. They will serve for the purposes of drill, and their men will be able to take their stations on the flag-ship, for instance, fresh and fully equal to their duty. But it cannot be denied that for the purpose for which they were originally designed the Magdala and Abyssinia are now practically useless. An enemy's long-range guns could blow Bombay to ruins for all these two ships could do. But when the defective defences of Gibraltar have been made good, Bombay may attract attention. No one will seriously attempt to assert that the Defence Squadron as it at present exists is efficient. Instead of the Magdala and Abyssinia, Bombay should have a couple of fast cruisers capable of steaming out to engage an enemy, or to join the Admiral in whatever waters he might require them, and if one of them is to be kept in reserve the depot ship should have enough men to man the second cruiser at a moment's notice. But it is not merely the Defence Squadron which is unsatisfactory. The whole of the East India Squadron requires attention. India pays enough to secure much better protection than she receives, but with the exception of the flagship there is not one ship fit for service in Eastern waters. The Sphinx is capable of doing the police work in the Gulf, which is her especial duty, but a single shot would disable her and leave her at the mercy of her foe. The flagship, five good swift cruisers and the present number of shallow draft gunboats would constitute an efficient squadron for all purposes. With a couple of modern destroyers thrown in, we should have a fleet capable of fulfilling all requirements and the Defence Squadron as a separate organisation might conveniently cease to exist. Representations on the subject are likely to be made to the Admiralty, as naval officers are agreed that the necessity for sweeping changes is imperative.

POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

THE phraseology of a memorial is always curious. But after allowances have been made for the usual exaggeration of language in which such documents are framed the main point in the memorial of the Presidency Association, which we print elsewhere, on the subject of the Poona College of Science, calls for the consideration of Government. If the accommodation for students is less than the necessities demand, instead of imposing special restrictions on admission to the College, which are not required by the University regulations, the better course would be to extend the buildings. Against the statement that the competitive examination for the admission of forty engineering students in January last, was necessary to prevent an influx of students that would have led to "an entire collapse of the efficient working of the college," it is pointed out that in 1886-87 the institution was successfully worked with a number of students greater than had been admitted in any year before or since. The Council of the Presidency Association make another point when they suggest that the exceptional restriction recently adopted is opposed to the Viceroy's declaration that British educational policy in this country has been an endeavour "to fling wide open the gates of the temple of knowledge and to draw multitudes in." When he made that declaration at the Alighar College, His Excellency added "I do not believe that you will ever have a Viceroy or a Lieutenant-Governor who will desire to close by one inch the open door or to drive out a single human being who has entered in." But the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay and the Principal of the Poona College of Science have together put up a notice that the temple of knowledge has only limited accommodation and those who want to get in must pay the extra toll of a special test in addition to the qualifications hitherto required of those who sought admission.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 21st June left Aden, at 10 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

A VALIANT steam pumping engine, complete with accessories, is being obtained through the Secretary of State for use in the Quetta district, as an experiment.

MR. PORTMAN, who has been selected to succeed Mr. P. S. Allen as Professor of History in the Government College, Lahore, is expected to arrive in India early in October.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 8th June 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1,900 of 316,292 maunds and Rs. 50,828 in the earnings.

THE prize for the best contested fight in the Poona Boxing Tournament has been awarded to the contest between Private Caree, 20th Hussars, and Private Day, Black Watch, in the finals of the light weights. The tournament was managed by Captain A. Goring of the 20th Hussars.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 18th May amounts to Rs. 14,002, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5,447, the total earnings from 1st January to 18th May shows Rs. 2,51,856, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 56,020.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 18th May amounts to Rs. 3,904, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,439 ; the total earnings from 1st, January to 18th May shows Rs. 77,363, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 40,082

WITH regard to the famine relief expenditure in Madras, it may be noted that the characteristic of the present distress is that the areas affected are small and scattered. The only seriousness attaching to the situation lies in the fact that the distress, though partial, follows another period of scarcity almost amounting to famine, which came to a close only in September last. A good monsoon would end the trouble forthwith.

THE weekly report of plague in the Punjab dated the 27th instant, shows 56 cases and 53 deaths in 16 villages in Juliundur district, which is about the same as in the previous week, except that only about half the number of villages are now affected ; 14 cases and 6 deaths in seven villages in Hoshiarpur district, which about doubles the previous week's figures ; and 51 cases and 43 deaths in an unknown number of villages in Sialkot district, a 50 per cent. decrease. Gurdaspur districts which reported 52 deaths last week, submits no return this week. Ferozepore and Ludhiana districts continue free, and Umballa district is also now free again. Patiala has had no fresh cases and the Kapurthala figures have fallen to 4 cases and 3 deaths in three villages.

WE have noticed already the great decline in plague during the hot weather, particularly in Bengal. The latest figures show that the disease, for the time being, has almost died out. In the week ending June 22nd only three districts returned deaths, namely, Mozafferpore, 5 ; Gya, 4 and Saran, 2. Plague, in fact, no longer exists in epidemic from in Behar. Calcutta reported 22 deaths only, as compared with 108 in the corresponding week of last year. Turning to the Western Presidency, we find the deaths from plague in Bombay City were 46, the total mortality from all causes being 643. Here, again, there is a marked improvement as compared with June, 1900, when the general mortality per week was over 1,100. It is disappointing to note, however, that in some of the Bombay districts the disease is still making headway. Belgaum, for example, returns 207 deaths during the week, as against 176 in the seven days preceding. In fact, out of a mortality of 983 for all India, Bombay, including the city, is responsible for 471.

BRITISH WIT AND HUMOUR.

A NEW century has begun. What of British wit and humour ? Early in the year reviews were published of almost every branch of mental activity. This twig was apparently forgotten—perhaps because it is so often merely activity, and not mental activity. Thus Mr. Walter Emanuel in the new number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." if I were asked, he continues, what has been the most striking characteristic of British wit and humour during the past century, I think I should answer, it is the way in which they have spread. And, before I go further, I would like to say that throughout this article I shall use the expressions "wit" and "humour" to signify attempts at the same. This remark will also apply to the word "joke."

There was a time when a man could avoid wit and humour if he would. I refer to the days when they were confined to the comic papers. But nowadays one is never quite safe. One meets with wit and humour everywhere—even on the battlefield. Not that there, perhaps, they are an unmitigated evil. Anything that can temper the harshness of war is to be welcomed ; and when, on the 1st of January of this year, a British sentry was taken prisoner and a notice in Dutch was left behind, "Wishing you a Happy New Sentry," I feel sure the flash of humour must have done good to all except the sentry.

But I was thinking rather of the spread of wit and humour to our serious journals. There is scarcely a daily paper now which has not a humourist on its staff : some keep a stud of them. One of these sheets even started publishing a funny story every day, always printing it in the same place so that you might identify it. But a proceeding that is more the vogue is to give humorous accounts of tragic occurrences, especially those revealed in the police courts. For instance, if a man be charged with bigamy and has ruined the lives of two women, our daily paper will mercilessly chaff the two women, and even have a playful sally with the bigamist ; or, if a wife has had her nose broken by a drunken husband, the readers will be made to shriek with laughter at the figure she cuts in the witness-box. In this way the sordid side of life is cleverly made to amuse us, and crime becomes not half a bad thing. The evening papers are naturally inclined to be still more rollicking than their elder brothers of the morning : wit and humour take an even more important place with them, and as likely as not, side by side with a column giving an account of the burial of some great statesman in Westminster Abbey, you will find a string of short, crisp, witty paragraphs, headed "The Light Side of the Funeral."

One day, perhaps, we shall have a Grand Christmas Double Number advertised to contain a Grand Double Murdert.

Yet, although the serious papers are poaching on the preserves of the comic papers, the latter still continue to appear and retort gamely by poaching on the preserves of the serious papers. They even show a tendency to increase in number, thereby giving the lie to the adage "The more the merrier." We have indeed, now, quite a quantity of comic papers—so many, in fact, that, to judge by the illustrations in some of them, there are not enough costumes to go round, and one or two might with advantage amalgamate with the World' Dress.

I suppose if there is one feature more than another which may be said to have characterised the nineteenth century, it is the growth of philanthropy. One notices this also in the comic papers. There is an increasing tendency on the part of the editor, when he publishes a joke, to help the reader over a few of its principal difficulties. I can best explain what I mean by giving an example. Take the following joke (please) :—

HE MEANT THE OTHER SORT.

Johnson : I say, why is Jackson like Kruger ?
Bohnson : I have no idea.
Johnson : Why, because he is an awful- 'BO (E) R (E).'
(Jackson, when he begins talking, never knows when to leave off.)

It will be noted that the word "Bo (e) r (e)" is in capitals, italics, brackets, and inverted commas, while the whole lot has an explanatory title—not to mention the note at the end. That, I think, is handsome of the editor. And, in jokes of this genus, the kindness of the comic paper is extended even to artists. Although the joke gains no point whatever from being illustrated, and the editor himself (who made it) knows it is good enough to stand on its own merits, yet it will be embellished by a drawing of two men staring at one another. Moreover, you would think the editor would keep one stock illustration in hand for all jokes of this kind : but no, the generous fellow will commission a new drawing on each occasion. As a consequence, there has been in recent times an alarming increase in comic artists—which means, in many cases, artists whose draughtsmanship is comic. Quite a number are born every year, and many papers publish their drawings at once.

And yet, though there are plenty to scoff at our comic papers, there is one quality that I imagine no one can deny them. It is, I suspect, a British quality. They have the most splendid regard for tradition, and a loyalty to old friends that is as fine as it is touching. The fact that a comic paper published at the beginning of the twentieth century should contain the same jokes as appeared at the dawn of the nineteenth is no mere coincidence. Interesting links like this, between two great cycles of time, showing a love for a continuity of things, cannot fail to impress mere foreigners with our bull-dog tenacity. In this country we are never in hurry to exchange old lamps for new. If a man brings us a joke, we require to be satisfied as to its durability. Will it wear well ? we ask. How long has it been in use ? Has it stood the test of time ?" There are certain jokes which we have learnt to respect, and we are never so happy as in their revered presence ; and the comic papers know this. "Under the spreading chestnut tree the British Wit he stands." May be the philanthropic prompting comes in here also. When the last century was in its death-throes, one of our best-known comics asked us once more "Why is Berlin the jolliest town in Europe ?" Now, we English love little children, and the editor doubtless realised it was quite possible that there might be a little child who had not heard this. And on the very first day of the new century another paper published a joke as to which I have my own theory : I believe it was the joke for which Cain slew Abel. The historic value of such links between the past and the present is difficult to estimate.

It is really admirable, if you come to think of it, the trouble that is taken with us, and I sometimes wonder whether we deserve it. Of recent years a scheme has even been devised to enable little children and fools to be wits. An expression is presented to the world, such as "Now we shan't be long !" or "Fancy meeting you !" or "There is hair !", and persons of the meanest intellectual attainments—persons you would never have guessed were humourists—will greet you that way. And good things of this sort will travel with the most marvellous rapidity and the greatest distances. The expression for last year has even, I gather, reached so far as the realms of the Shah, for on a newspaper placard the other day I saw the announcement "The Plague in Persia." The witty saying for the present year has not yet been decided on. I believe there is to be a conference at Glasgow shortly to select it.

And, with it all, does our appreciation of humour increase ? Many of the comic papers say "No." Not a few have started with the admirable object of bringing about a better state of affairs, and given up the attempt : they have died after short lives, flattering themselves that brevity was the soul of wit. Myself, I am at times inclined to despair. I fancy we have the humour we deserved. A Senator, it may be remembered, was once at a fashionable dinner-party in Washington, when he was asked what fish he would take. "Waal, hostess," he said "I reckon I'll take place.' A wit who chanced to be present, on hearing this, remarked with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Ah, Senator ! still a place-seeker !" "Yaas," answered the Senator (who was a dull dog), at the same time whipping out a revolver and shooting the wit dead, "yaas, but what's that to you, you darn'd stranger ?" Afterwards, when the joke was explained to him, the Senator had a good laugh, and confessed that he had acted rather hastily, and, to show that he bore the wit no grudge, he went to his funeral. Now, I am afraid that Senator's ancestors left England in the "Mayflower."

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPE INVASION.

LONDON, JUNE 30

Several skirmishes have taken place with the invaders in the Midland districts of Cape Colony.

Three Boers were killed and twenty-five horses captured at Whittlesea near Queenstown.

THE PRO-BOER MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The attempts made to organise pro-Boer meetings throughout the country have proved unsuccessful.

Violent scenes took place at Leeds yesterday where a series of out-door meetings had been arranged. The speakers, however, were unable to obtain a hearing and had to be escorted to their homes by the Police followed by huge threatening crowds.

THE GERMAN AND FRENCH FRATERNIZATION.

The Duke of Ratibor in toasting President Loubet at the banquet given by the German Automobile Club to the French motorists referred to "the great and gracious French nation."

THE EMPRESS REFUSES TO GO TO PEKING.

A NEW CAPITAL.

The Empress Dowager has informed the Grand Council that the future capital of the Empire will be at Kaifengfu in Honan. Her Majesty has declined to return to Peking fearing a trap.

CRICKET NEWS.

Yorkshire has beaten Kent and Derby at cricket.

Middlesex is now second on the list of county cricket, Surrey third and Lancashire fourth, having been beaten by Gloucester and Somerset.

RIOTING AT LYONS.

Serious rioting took place at Lyons yesterday, the result of rival Nationalist and Socialist meetings. Many were injured and arrested.

THE KING RECEIVES GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN.

His Majesty the King on Saturday received General Smith-Dorrien on his being appointed Adjutant-General in India.

THE SHAMROCK AGAIN AFLOAT.

The Shamrock II has reappeared after her accident and had a trial spin on the Clyde which was superior to the performances of Shamrock the first.

GREAT HEAT IN NEW YORK.

Seventeen deaths from the heat occurred in New York on Saturday.

THE TRAINING AT ALDERSHOT.

The programme of the Aldershot Rifle meeting has been revised in accordance wsth the experience gained in South Africa, and active service conditions will be reproduced.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt with the English mails of 21st ultimo left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. yesterday, and the steamer "Australia" for Colombo and Australia at 9 p.m. yesterday.

WEEKLY RACES AT POONA.

MEETINGS ON THE 20TH AND 27TH INSTANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 1.

Owing to the Bangalore Races having fallen through, the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club have decided to have races to be run in Poona every Saturday. Accordingly Poona's first extra meeting will be held commencing from the 20th July with another on the 27th instead of 24th idem, which was originally fixed. These Saturday races promise to be a grand success.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

PROTEST MEETING AT KARAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENTS.)

KARAD, JULY 1.

At a public meeting of more than two thousand agriculturists from various parts in this taluka held here yesterday evening, under the presidency of Mr. R. V. Bhagvat, it was resolved to send an emphatic protest to the Government, Legislative Department, against the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, and another protest to the Director of Public Instruction against the new fashioned, expensive Marathi copy books.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 29.

The B. I. S.N. Co's s. s. Goorkha, left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mazagon (extra) left here yesterday evening and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 12th July.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin (extra) left here this morning and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 14th July.

MARSEILLES, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Companys s. s. Oriental which left Bombay on the 15th June arrived here to-day (Monday).

The Florio and Rubattino Companys' S. S. R Rubattino, Captain M. Saporeto left Aden for Bombay on the 30 June and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Sugar quiet.
Good Brownuggar 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 9-1
2 per cent. Reuten	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
2½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63½
Bar Silver	27 1-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ANOTHER WAZIRI RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Another Waziri raid took place on the 21st June, when a large Mahsud gathering attacked Khojalkhel village in the Shakai, killing six men and four women, besides carrying off all the cattle. The Shakai Darwesh Khels pursued and recovered the cattle after a fight in which six Mahsuds were killed and twelve wounded, while six of the pursuing party were killed.

DEATH FROM ENTERIC.

Captain Carrick, 32nd Madras Infantry, Adjutant of the Malabar Rifles died at Calicut last Saturday of remittent fever.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 1.

THE Imperial Government have agreed to pay half the cost of the bounties authorized for British soldiers extending their service in India.

Major A. E. Reynolds, R. E., now with the China force, returns home to re-join the Imperial service.

Colonel Peacocke, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Army Headquarters, proceeds home on three months' leave at the end of July.

Lieut.-Colonel Chase, Commandant, 7th Bombay Pioneers, has one year's leave home.

Captain Crooke, 2nd Suffolks, officiates Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Nagpore, vice Captain Minogue transferred to Quetta.

Captain Garwood, 2nd Royal Scots, is appointed Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, vice Lieutenant Everett, vacated.

ON the 16th June a Sikh sepoy shot himself while on sentry at Kahar camp.

The appointment is sanctioned of additional first class sergeant instructors for the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

A proposal is now before the Government of India for the transfer of the Gorakhpur cantonment to the Civil authorities.

It may be taken as certain that a representative, contingent of the Indian Army will be sent home next year for the King's Coronation.

The actual number of horses to be purchased for the two new Howitzer Batteries, which the Secretary of State has promised to supply by the end of 1901-02, is 476.

A proposal for the grant of a local allowance to military officers below field rank serving in Assam, on account of the high cost of living, is now before Government.

The Government of India has formally accepted the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the newly raised 41st Dogras be permitted to carry colours.

The new equipment for infantry soldiers is now under examination at Army Headquarters, Simla. It permits of 120 rounds ·303 ammunition being carried without resort to the pouches on the waistbelt.

A notification will shortly issue regarding the extension to the Peshawar cantonment of the provision of certain sections of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, for the assessment and recovery of all taxes imposed in the cantonment.

THE 1st battalion, Norfolk Regiment, at Dum Dum, and the depot of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, have been rearmed with the Lee-Enfield rifle. The 48th Bengal Pioneers have received the Lee-Metford.

The rearmament of the Native Cavalry of the Field Army with Lee-Metford carbines will be completed very shortly, as large consignments have reached India. The carbine, it is believed, will eventually be replaced by the new short rifle now under trial in England.

The Commandants of the Ulwar and Bikanir Imperial Service Infantry, on arrival from China, will receive a message from the Viceroy conveying the full appreciation of the Government for the services rendered by the troops. A similar message will await the Jodhpur Lancers, who will not reach India until August.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 1.—Turner, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, on leave from Deolali.

Gover, Lieutenant, Bombay, 1st Cheshire Regiment, on duty from Deolali.

Crichton, Lieutenant, Bombay, 3rd Bombay L. I., on duty from Deolali.

MacLeod, Lieutenant, Bombay, 1st Bombay Lancers, on leave from Deolali.

DEPARTURES, JULY 1.—Macfarlan, Captain, Bengal, R. G. A., on leave to England.

Kaye, Major, Bombay, R. G. A., on transfer to England.

Gover, Lieutenant, Bombay, 1st Cheshire Regiment, on duty to Quetta.

Crichton, Lieutenant, Bombay, 3rd Bombay, L. I., on duty to Quetta.

MacLeod, Lieutenant, Bombay, 1st Bombay Lancers, on duty to Poona.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the committee of the above Association was held last evening at the Cathedral High School, Fort, for the purpose of drawing the competing schools in ties and fixing the dates for playing off the different rounds. Mr. Edulji Dorabji Talati, Principal, Elphinstone High School, presided. The meeting was largely attended, the representatives of nearly all the schools recognized by the Association being present. Mr. T. A. Savage, Honorarfy Secretary informed the meeting that he had received seventeen entries for the senior competitors and fifteen for the junior competitors. The executive committee then drew the competing schools in ties on the Bagnall Wild system. The results of the draw were as under :—

SENIOR COMPETITORS.

1 a bye, Goculdas Tejpal
2 do Proprietory and Port Chundanwady
3 do New High School
4 do B.J P Charitable Institute
5 do Cathedral
6 do John Cannon
7 do Scottish
8 Aryan
9 Sir J J P B Institute
10 a bye, Elphinstone
11 do Fort and Proprietory
12 do Esplanade
13 do St Xavier's
14 do St Mary's
15 do Anjuman-i-Islam
16 do Education Society
17 do J N Petit Orphanage

JUNIOR COMPETITORS.

1 Esplanade
2 Grant Road Proprietory and Fort
3 New High
4 J N Petit Orphanage
5 Fort and Proprietory
6 Indo-British
7 Cathedral
8 Sir J J P B Institute
9 John Connon
10 St Xavier's
11 Education Society
12 Elphinstone
13 Scottish
14 Goculdas Tijpaie
15 a bye, St Mary's

The first round in the Senior Competition is fixed to take place on or about the 10th instant, second round to end on or about the 15th August, the third round about 10th September, the fourth round about the 20th September and the final on the date to be fixed hereafter.

The first round in the Junior Competition is to take place by the 10th of August, the second round by the end of August, the third round by the 10th of September and the final round on a date to be fixed hereafter.

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

THE Simla Amateur Dramatic Club are to be congratulated on the success they have made with J. K. Jerome's crisp comedy "Miss Hobbs" which has been drawing crowded houses at the Gaiety Theatre this week. The piece opens with a squabble between the six months married Mrs. Percival Kingsearl (Mrs. Bingley) and her husband Percy (Mr. Allen), with a dainty aunt (Miss Beresford-Lovett) in the thankless part of attempted peace-maker. The wife eventually leaves the house in a huff to take shelter with the pretty man-hating Miss Hobbs who has a nice place near by. The wife departed, Wolf Kingsearl (Captain Holland) appears upon the scene in the capacity of old friend to the husband. The pair are joined by George Jessop (Mr. Sams) and the three discuss the situation, Wolf who is a bit of a lady-killer and does not think much of his friend's domestic differences, being eventually drawn into a bet that he will make Miss Hobbs kiss him in a month. Jessop and the husband then leave to dress for dinner and a lady appears who is none other than Miss Hobbs, The latter has turned up with a view to obtaining evidence that will enable the wife to divorce Percy, who she supposes to be the man before her. Wolf, on the other hand, takes the lady for Miss Hobbs' servant girl and proceeds to flirt with her, Miss Hobbs falling in with the proposal for a meeting at the piano tuner's next day all in her quest for damnatory evidence. The ladies, including Mrs. Percy, Miss Hobbs and a Miss Millicent; are next disclosed discussing the marriage question. Mrs. Percy, to the discomfort of Miss Hobbs, has now changed her mind, will hear nothing against her husband, and takes the blame of the squabble on her own shoulders, ultimately bursting out of the room in a flood of tears. Miss Hobbs, however, is not to be discouraged and, after Mrs. Percy has gone, enlists Miss Millicent's assistance in the scheme she has matured. This scheme is to prove the falsity of the masculine sex in general, by showing to Mrs. Percy her husband on his knees before Miss Hobbs at the piano tuner's. The trick duly comes off, next day, though it is Wolf, and not Mrs. Percy's husband, who is discovered in the compromising attitude. Mrs. Percy naturally disowns the supposed husband and goes off to find and make it up with her lawful spouse. Miss Hobbs is thus "left" uncommonly badly and her explanations to Wolf are caustic.

The scene then changes to a yacht, admirably worked out on the stage,—where Miss Hobbs and Wolf are thrown together alone in a fog, and where Wolf makes considerable progress, his lecture to the pretty man-hater on the duties of woman, being one of the best bits of the piece. The last part of this act is where Miss Hobbs accidentally reads the entry in Wolf's betting book as to the kissing of herself. This leads to trouble, and the next act, where the party are reassembled, discloses further developments, Miss Hobbs scouting all efforts on the part of Percy and Jessop to explain away the incident. She is eventually alone with Wolf, however, and there is some pretty love making. Miss Hobbs here makes up her mind to, at any rate, take it out of Percy upon whom she illogically puts the blame. To do this she kisses Wolf before the assembled family of her own accord, and Wolf thus wins a bet and a very pretty wife.

The honours of the performance lie with Mrs. Bingley and Captain Holland in the parts of Miss Hobbs and Wolf. Miss Beresford-Lovett as the aunt, is also excellent, both as regards manner and delivery. Mr. Allen plays Percy conscientiously if a little stiffly. Mr. Sams, as George Jessop, manages to be amusing, while the part of Mrs. Percy is charmingly filled by Mrs. Sankey, and Miss Grey looks most fetching as Millicent. Captain Winter's flunkey is capital.

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Now that the question of guage is settled, the building of the Simla-Kalka Railway will be pushed on with rapidly. There will, in all, be 25,000 feet of tunnels on this line—there being eighty tunnels, the shortest 80 feet and the longest 3,700 feet long. Already, eighteen tunnels have been pierced completely through, and fifty others are under construction, over seven thousand feet of headings having been completed and progress is going on at the rate of 230 feet per week between Kalka and Jutogh. Construction trains should be running to Kamarhatti below Dagshai in February next, i.e., one-third of the distance from Kalka to Simla. The work is being directed by Mr. Harington, Engineer-in-Chief. It is divided into seven charges each under an Executive Engineer.

AMBULANCE WORK.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was held on Wednesday at the Municipal Council Hall, Brigadier-General Riddell in the chair.

Mr. Hartley Kennedy proposed that the following ladies and gentlemen be appointed members of the managing committee :—Mr. Damodher Goverdhandas, Mrs. Walter Hughes, Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Major J. Lloyd Jones, Dr. J. Pollen, Miss Willoughby Jones, Mrs. Louis P. Russell, Mrs. Kenyon, Mr. E A. Kenyon, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, and Mr. James Macdonald. This was seconded by Dr. Dadachandji and carried.

On the proposition of Mr. E. M. Slater seconded by Mr. Kennedy it was resolved that the annual subscription of membership, Rs. 5, shall entitle the subscribers to one course of lectures in "First Aid."

Dr. Dadachandji moved and Dr. Cursetjee Wadia seconded, and it was resolved, that Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock, I.M.S., and Major J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., be appointed honorary surgeons to the "Centre."

Mr. E. M. Slater moved, and Mr. J. Macdonald seconded, a resolution that individual members of the committee be named for different divisions of Bombay to whom applications to join the classes might be made, so that when sufficient members have been gathered, communication may be made to the joint honorary secretaries who will arrange for classes.

This was agreed to.

The chairman announced that H. E. the Governor has expressed his wish to meet the members of the general and managing committee of the "Centre" at the Secretariat at 2-45 p. m. on Tuesday, the 9th instant.

The following were appointed :—For Byculla and Mazagon—Mr. James Macdonald, Scottish High School ; Fort and Colaba—Honorary Secretary Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder ; Mr. K. N. Wadia, Bell Lane, Colaba ; Mr. Damodhur Goverdhandas, Bazaar Gate ; Joint Honorary Secretaries, Watson's Annexe, (Ladies wishing to join in the Fort and Colaba should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Wellington Lines, where a class is now in the course of formation); for Malabar Hill—Dr. J. Pollen, and Mr. E. H. Aitkin; for Mandvi—Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed ; for Girgaum—Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadeker.

Progress reports showing excellent work were presented.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and after adding 3 lakhs to the Reserve Fund and 1 lakh to Pension Fund, carries forward Rs. 5,49,416.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LIMITED.

The divisible profit of the Allahabad Bank, Limited for the half-year, ended 30th June 1901 (including the balance brought forward) is Rs. 2,08,000. It is proposed to pay the usual dividend and bonus of 15 per cent per annum to holders of the ordinary shares, and Rs. 50,000 to the Bank's Reserve Fund : Rs. 37,500 to the Contingency and Pension Funds, and after paying the interest on the preference shares carry the balance of the profit to the next account. The increase in the Bank's working capital during the six months amounts to fourteen lakhs of rupees. The paid up capital of this Bank is now ten lakhs, with a Reserve Fund and other Reserves amounting to Rs. 12,00,000.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

The profits of the Alliance Bank of Simla for the year ended June 29th (including a balance of Rs. 17,934 brought forward from the previous year) amount to Rs. 2,55,000. This amount has been disposed of as follows :—12 per cent dividend, Rs. 1,20,000 ; added to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000 (raising it to 13,1-2 lakhs); carried forward Rs. 35,000!

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding

THE CORPORATION'S BORROWING POWERS.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher moved that the report of the committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the advisability of obtaining certain borrowing powers similar to those granted to the London County Council under statutes 60 and 61, Vic C. 220 be approved and adopted and the President be requested to address Government in the terms of the draft letter. If they got these powers he said they could easily meet their financial difficulties in the future.

The motion was adopted.

THE CYCLE TAX.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit moved (a) "That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation as to the means adopted by him to collect taxes on bicycles and tricycles in the City. (b) That the Commissioner be further requested to state whether the surprisingly small number of bicycles and tricycles (viz., 1,393) taxed during the quarter ended 31st December 1900 is, in his idea, the correct number of these vehicles in the City. (c) That he be also requested to state if there is any truth in the report prevalent in the City to the effect that the authorities are so careless in regard to this point that bicycles and tricycles have been known to have remained untaxed even after fair notice had been given by a person as to the possession of such a vehicle." He calculated that there were over 12,000 cycles in Bombay and it was strange that only 1,393 were taxed. In Italy they had a system of numbering cycles which might be introduced here.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail seconded the motion.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin suggested that clause C. of the motion should be withdrawn and the mover and seconder agreeing the Council gave sanction for the withdrawal on the casting vote of the Chairman.

Dr. Dinshaw Master said that without the last clause the motion was meaningless and as an amendment he moved that the whole motion be adopted.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula thought the whole motion "was redundant and unnecessary." (Hear, hear). They knew that there were more cycles in the city than there were machines taxed, but they had lately taken steps to ensure that the tax should be recovered from all riders of cycles.

Mr. C. H. Scalvad contended that the cycle tax itself was unnecessary and vexatious.

Mr. Wadia said that if the increased staff brought in a larger amount of revenue from the tax how could it be said that the tax was unnecessary.

Mr. Jehangir Petit withdrew his motion in favour of Dr. Master's amendment.

This being agreed to Dr. Master's motion was put and rejected,

THE HISTORY OF THE CORPORATION.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved that the Committee appointed to go through and report on the manuscript of Mr. Michael be requested to expedite their report.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said this implied that the Committee were unnecessarily delaying the matter whereas they were carefully going through the manuscript which was voluminous and it was necessary to see that the Corporation would be getting value for the money they might decide to spend.

The motion was adopted.

MUNICIPAL AND CONTRACT WORK.

Dr. Master moved the following motion which stood in the name of Mr. Baptista. (a) 'That the attention of the Commissioner be called to the letter of Mr. Abdulla Manomedbhai, dated 1st May 1901, to the Chairman of the Standing Committee, printed on page 149 of the proceedings of the Standing Committee for 8th May 1901, in which he alleges that the work done departmentally costs twice or thrice as much as similar work done by contract ; (b) that the Commissioner be requested to report if there be any truth in this allegation, and if so, whether the work done by contract is well done.'

The motion was adopted.

DISPENSARIES AND DOCTORS.

Dr. Sukhia, moved a proposition inquiring (a) whether the doctors in charge of the three Municipal dispensaries reside within the dispensary buildings or close by them ; and, if not, does not the Commissioner think it expedient that they should do so, so as to be easily available for medical advice and treatment in all cases of emergencies ; (b) the number of cases treated and the number of notifications of Infectious Diseases submitted to the Health Department by them and of the cost of each of the said dispensaries respectively during 1900-1901 ; and whether the "treatment of out door cases" is also provided for at the said dispensaries, and, if so, what is the number of such cases during 1900-1901 ; and (c) what are the pay and qualifications of each of the said doctors, and whether any of them has any other extra duty to perform and with what extra remuneration ; and, if so, does not the Commissioner think it advisable in the interests of the patients coming for treatment at the said dispensaries, that the duties of the said doctors should be confined to the legitimate work of the said dispensaries only ?'

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula seconded the motion which was adopted.

MALARIA ON MALABAR HILL.

Dr. Viegas moved 'That in the opinion of the Corporation it is necessary that, as a means for the abatement and prevention of malarial fever prevalent on the Malabar Hill, the masonry drain constructed on the western slope of the Hill and sanctioned in the Corporation resolution No. 13,870, dated the 15th March 1900, should be continued up to near the Malabar Hill Reservoir. That the Commissioner be requested to submit an estimate for the work.'

Mr. Aitken supported the motion.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the Commissioner to obtain the opinion of the Executive Officers as to whether it is necessary to incur this expenditure. He pointed out that Mr. James was in England to obtain expert opinion regarding the whole question of the Malabar Hill drainage.

The amendment was carried as a substantive motion by the casting vote of the Chairman.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

TRAIN SERVICE TO MUSJID.

PETITION TO THE G. I. P. R.

ABOUT 200 of the leading merchants of Mandvi have signed the following petition regarding the train service and accommodation at Musjid station and it has been forwarded to the Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Company :—

We, the undersigned, have the honour to draw your attention to the great inconvenience to which the residents of Mandvi are put, not only on account of the insufficient accommodation of platforms, waiting rooms, exits, entrances, &c., at Musjid Station, but also on account of the mail and certain mixed trains not stopping at the station. We are really thankful to learn that the expansion of the station has already received your favourable consideration as report goes, and hence we have reason to hope that in order to thoroughly remove the grievances of the travelling public of Manvdi locality you would be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to arrange for making all Mail trains stop at Musjid Station. We need not remind you that the locality around Musjid Station is the centre of up-country commerce and inhabited by most of the influential merchants and traders whose calling requires them to go to various stations on your line.

You will admit that the native press has constantly clamoured against the present inconvenience, and it will not be denied that the stations intermediate between Colaba and Grant Road are hardly of any importance as compared with Musjid Station. We venture to say that owing to its population and the fact that it is the centre of Bombay commerce, the importance of this station far exceeds that of the Victoria Terminus or Byculla station. Undoubtedly it is a matter of surprise and regret that its importance has not been realized up to now. In this respect the example of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co., may be followed with the greatest advantage, as this Company has realized the importance of making the Mail trains stop at stations intermediate between Colaba and Grant Road, not because these stations are of greater importance than Musjid Station, but simply with a view to remove the inconvenience of the residents round those stations, and this although the population is much less than that around Musjid Station and in spite of the fact that the locality round those stations is in no way a centre of Bombay commerce.

Under these circumstances, we sanguinely hope that our application will meet with your due attention and will be complied with.

THE international negotiations which have been proceeding with reference to the international protection of birds have now been concluded, and the Imperial Chancellor has forwarded the draft of the international convention on this subject to the Federal Council with a recommendation that Germany should subscribe to it.

ACCORDING to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" Dr Henrik Ibsen is seriously ill, and there is no hope of his recovery. He has only sufficient strength to make known his wants, and when taken out for carriage exercise he has to be supported in the sitting position. His family are with him and hundreds of letters and telegrams of sympathy are received by them daily.

POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

The Bombay Presidency Association, has addressed the following memorial to the Secretary to Government, Education Department, on the subject of restricted admissions to the College of Science :—

We have the honour, by direction of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, to submit for the consideration of Government the following representation regarding the numerical limit imposed upon the admissions into the College of Science, Poona (Engineering Branch) for the first time in its history.

On the 6th December 1900, the Principal of the Science College, acting in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, issued a notification that "owing to increase in numbers it has been decided to hold a competitive examination commencing on January 7th for admission into the Engineering Branch of the College. Forty (40) students will be admitted." This unexpected notification prevented a large number of candidates from obtaining entrance into the College and naturally entailed on them and their parents and guardians considerable hardship and disappointment.

In February last Government laid on the Council Table a paper containing a statement of the circumstances which led the Principal of the College to issue the above notification. Therein it is pointed out that if the Principal had not taken action to limit admissions, "he would have been confronted with a junior class for which accommodation could not possibly be found in the Hall, the class rooms or the Laboratories. The result would have been an entire collapse of the efficient working of the College." The Council, however, understand from the Reports of the Director of Public Instruction that during the years 1884-85—1887-88 the number of students attending the College was nearly as large as during the last three years and than in 1883-87 the number was even larger than it has ever been, including this year. As far as the Council are aware, it has never been suggested that "there was an entire collapse of the efficient working of the College" during these years, or that the then Principal or the Director of Public Instruction or Government, allowed such a deplorable condition of things to continue for four years without adopting a suitable remedy. Yet it seems strange that notwithstanding this fact no such restrictive rules were then deemed necessary or actually enforced.

It may be readily conceded that the present accomodation is inadequate to meet the growing requirements of the College. But the Council confidently submit that the proper remedy does not lie in the direction of shutting out a large number of students by means of an arbitrary examination held deliberately for the purpose of admitting only forty students, but in the direction of making the necessary additions to the College building and thus enlarging the existing accommodation. Such an examination is calculated to exclude even capable candidates under certain circumstances and thus inflict a serious hardship upon a deserving class of young aspirants. The restriction imposed by the above-mentioned notification and the arbitrary test applied for the selection of the fortunate forty are, it is respectfully submitted, in direct contravention of the spirit of the Regulations of the University which define the qualifications of a candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering. They provide along with other qualifications that "A candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Egineering must have passed the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay or have passed an examination in some University recognized by the University of Bombay which will be considered at least equivalent to the Previous Examination." This Regulation was approved of by Government before it was incorporated amongst the Regulations of the University. It evidently does not contemplate that students should be subjected to any such test before they are admitted into the College. In this connection it must be borne in mind that until some years ago those who have passed the Matriculation Examination were allowed entrance into the institution. The University now insists upon a higher standard of qualification, and the Council therefore cannot but lament that candidates answering the test should be shut out on other grounds which are neither academical nor satisfactory.

The Council of the Association further think that the action of Government in sanctioning a restriction on admissions into the College is opposed to the repeated declarations that have of late been made in England as well as in India by the higher authorities of their solicitude to foster the cause of technical education in this country. His Excellency the Governor has in his educational utterances in Bombay and elsewhere often emphasised the vast importance and immense utility of this branch of education. In his last convocation address His Excellency as Chancellor of the University remarked with special reference to instruction in Engineering :—"I also hail with peculiar pleasure every form of encouragement that is given to induce students to turn their attention to the scientific study of Agriculture and Engineering with the view of promoting practical efficiency therein. Predictions are such dangerous things that I, for one, always fight shy of the role of a prophet. But it is not rash to lay down the supposition that scientific cultivation and irrigation of the soil are two of the most indispensable conditions required for India's material happiness and prosperity." The Government of India have in their recent resolution on the subject of irrigation expressed their determination to utilise all the irrigational facilities available throughout the country. That necessarily involves the utilisation of the indigenous engineering talent on a larger scale than at present and the Council cannot but regret the enforcement of a limit which is calculated to conflict with the successful consummation of the beneficent irrigational policy contemplated by the Government of India, and to discourage the advancement of an important branch of technical education in this presidency.

It is a striking and a deplorable coincidence that the progress of instruction in Engineering should have received a check in three different directions in recent times. Till 1893, Indians from every part of the Empire, including "Statutory Natives," were allowed to compete for the guaranteed appointments reserved for the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Rurkee. But an alteration was made in the rules in 1897 which practically closes the door against the purely native residents of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, though the European and Eurasian residents of such presidencies are allowed to compete. This unjust and indefensible innovation has been followed up by the Secretary of state for India who has limited to two the admissions of the Natives of India to the Indian Public Works Department through the Coopers' Hill College. This unjustifiable limitation is still the subject of universal criticism and the cause of wide-spread dissatisfaction in the country. It is, therefore, a matter of profound regret that a fresh cause of disappointment and, dissatisfaction should have arisen owing to the sudden curtailment of the facilities for instruction in Civil Engineering sanctioned by the local authorities with a view to obviate the difficulty which was expected to arise from the growing number of students. The Council of the Association respectfully venture to assert that the conjoint operation of these restrictions can only prove extremely prejudicial to the best interests of scientific education in Engineering in this presidency and that the restrictions themselves are likely to produce a grave misapprehension in the mind of the public regarding the attitude of Government towards the cultivation by Indians of the science of Civil Engineering and the legitimate aspirations of educated natives desiring to qualify themselves for the higher departments of skill and knowledge.

The Council of the Association beg to point out that their views in regard to these restrictive measures find abundant justification in the eloquent description of the educational policy of British Government in this country which His Excellency Lord Curzon gave in his speech recently delivered at the Aligarh College. The present policy of retrogression as evidenced by these measures, whatever may be the causes which have led to it, is scarcely in accord with the Viceroy's solemn and authoritative declaration. "We have truly endeavoured," he observed, "to fling wide open the gates of the temple of knowledge and to draw multitudes in. We have sought to make education not the requisite or prerogative of the few but the possession of the many. In my judgment, it has not only been an enlightened policy, it has also been a wise one, and I do not believe that you will ever have a Viceroy or a Lieutenant-Governor who will desire to close by one inch the opened door or to drive out a single human being who has entered in." The Council desire nothing more than the faithful fulfilment of this liberal-minded policy, and therefore feel constrained to deprecate any departure from it to the prejudice of higher culture and knowledge in this country.

The Council do not think it necessary to traverse the ground taken up by the Deccan Sabha in its well-informed representation on the present subject. But they humbly pray that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to take an early opportunity to assure the public mind regarding the future intentions of Government with reference to the restriction placed upon the admissions into the College and to take such prompt measures as may be necessary for removing all grounds of dissatisfaction in this connection. The Council are not unaware of the straits to which the finances of the provincial administration have been subjected by plague and famine. But at the same time they feel convinced that the most elementary requirements of a progressive institution which is the only one of its kind in the whole of Western India should not be allowed to remain unsatisfied to the prejudice of qualified candidates seeking admission into it. In conclusion, the Council trust that under the regime of His Excellency Lord Northcote who has so often expressed his strong sympathy with the cause of technical education, the existing facilities for instruction in Engineering will be considerably increased rather than diminished and that he will be able to give practical effect to his ardent desire to further the progress of technical instruction in this presidency.

(Sd.) FREDOONSHAH M. MEHTA, President,
DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD, } Hon. Secretaries.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CONTEST FOR COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

MOTORS FOR HEAVY TRAFFIC.

THE SHARE MARKET.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

THE classical story tells us that when Croesus showed Solon the ornaments in his palace and the gold hoards in his treasury, the philosopher sagely replied that "If any other comes that has better iron than you he will be master of all this gold." If for the word *better* we substitute the word *cheaper* the wisdom of Solon is as applicable to the present day as it was to his own times. The question that is occupying the most serious attention on both sides of the Atlantic at the present time is that of whether this country or the United States is most likely to command the markets of the world in cheap iron in the future, and, by such command, to control the wide range of industries which cheap iron involves. The daily press has had much to say on the subject, but a good deal of what has been said is by no means free from the taint of lack of accurate and exact knowledge.

The essential characteristic of American industrial practice is well expressed in a recent presidential address to the American Institute of Mining Engineers. "Once a valuable invention, no matter where or what its origin, has been introduced, it is applied here (the U. S.) with a reckless *abandon* and driven to do our work at a speed almost appalling." This is essentially the reverse of what happens in Europe and especially in Great Britain, where the strong instincts of Conservatism generally prevalent, cause manufacturers to be suspicious and stand-offish towards all new processes and ideas. No doubt this attitude of British manufacturers has its root to a large extent in the fact that the British economic system does not give them the chance which protection gives to our American rivals of securing their own home markets against all comers, and thus being enabled to dispose of a large surplus in foreign countries. The British manufacturer has to count the cost of new ideas more carefully than the American. Nevertheless, the Britisher is very little behind the American in his essential cost.

Last year Mr. Charles Kirchhoff, one of the best authorities in the United States, went over a number of the leading works in England and in Continental Europe, and as a result of his investigations, wrote that "the Middlesbrough district can reach a cost of 7 dols. per ton (29s. 6d.), a figure little less than that at which Middlesbrough pig-iron has sold in the past," and that "the Cleveland district must be numbered, with others in England, and with the Minette district (Luxembourg, &c.) on the Continent, as a leading competitive locality in the world's open markets." Mr. Kirchhoff is quite right. We know of at least three districts in Great Britain where within the last ten years pig-iron has been produced for about 30s. per ton, and even less—at least in one—and our American rivals, despite their great progress towards economy, cannot in many localities do much better than that.

Take again the case of steel rails. The average price of steel rails at works in Pennsylvania—the chief seat of the industry—over the last four years, taking one week with another, has been £4 16s. per ton. If we take the average of the last seven years it works out to about the same figure. The lowest yearly average was £3 13s. 5d. in the year 1898, in the early part of which the trade was profoundly depressed. But before these rails could be placed in European markets it would be necessary to add 5s. for transport to the seaboard, and 10s. at least for ocean freight, making the price at British ports £4 8s. 5d. This was at one time regarded as a good price by British rail manufacturers, and it is a price that they can no doubt live at under normal conditions—when those conditions have been restored, as sooner or later they are certain to be. But the new combination may make it difficult even to do this by dumping a larger surplus than ever on European markets, apart from considerations of cost.

There is one point that has not hitherto been sufficiently insisted on in any comparison of British and American resources. The great bulk of the iron and steel now produced in the United States make use of fuel from the Connellsville region, in Western Pennsylvania. Considerably more than one-half of the total quantity of pig-iron made in the United States in each of the last two years has been produced from Lake Superior ores and Connellsville coke. Of the extent of the Lake Superior ores nothing definite is yet known, but it is admitted that they cannot much longer be worked so cheaply as they have been when in a perfectly virgin state. The life of the Connellsville coke has recently been put at less than twenty-five years at the present rate of consumption by one of the best authorities in America. All such estimates we know are more or less subject to be modified by new conditions, but the life of the field is unquestionably limited. If Pittsburgh ironmasters have to go farher afield for dearer and inferior fuel the situation will indeed be altered.

The question that is paramount with iron and steel manufacturers at the present time is that of how rapidly and how far they are likely to be able to reduce prices in order to meet the very threatening conditions of foreign competition. Two matters stand prominently in the way—the cost of raw materials and the cost of labour. But it is not likely to be forgotten that it is not more than twelve years since Middlesbrough iron was quoted as low as 29s. ; Staffordshire forge iron at 28s., and hematite iron at about 40s. per ton. No such prices have ever been touched on a large scale in the Continent of Europe, and they have rarely been touched, if at all in a genuine sense, in the United States. Is it possible to return to such prices and live ? It is altogether a question of the cheapest cost at which pig-iron can be produced. That is the direct and immediate function of natural advantages in the form of cheap and abundant raw materials and low railway charges. All ulterior prices are more or less a function of mechanical skill and enterprise, which are not the necessary heritage of any one country, and can be cultivated on European as easily as on American soil.

Owing to conditions which are well understood, the reduced prices of coal and iron cannot for some time to come materially affect the rate of wages. The ascertainment of average price on which these rates are fixed are naturally retrospective, and for some months to come the prices of the moment will not influence the cost of labour. According to the last ascertainments, the average price realised for coal in Northumberland—in June, July and

passed through the severe ordeals. Three at least will, it is confidently expected, be officially adjudged to have fulfilled the principal condition laid down in the "particulars of competition"—namely, that they should be "capable of going anywhere that a horse-drawn vehicle carrying the same load is ordinarily required to go, and of being placed in the same positions and withdrawn therefrom without external assistance." Monday was devoted to hill-climbing and manœuvring tests. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday distance runs were made over routes averaging 40 miles under conditions as to loads, speed, fuel, water, supply, &c., as closely approximate as possible to those of ordinary commercial work. The routes selected were between Liverpool and Manchester, and between Liverpool and Blackburn, the return journey being in each case made by a different route to that followed on the journey out. In this way quite a number of important commercial circles, such as Warrington, Bolton, St. Helens, Wigan, and Preston were visited by the competing vehicles and their accompanying train of light and heavy "observation cars," affording an object-lesson in the progress of automobilism to a large section of Lancashire.

The speeds prescribed by the judges were eight miles an hour in Class A (load 1 1-2 tons), and five miles an hour for the other three classes, in which five tons was the average load. Whilst the maximum tare in Class A was two tons, and in Class B three tons (which latter tonnage is the legal tare limit under the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896), Classes C and D prescribed no limit of tare, and these vehicles were specially watched on behalf of the Local Government Board with a view to a possible amendment of the legal restriction referred to. The fact that of the 13 entries for last week's competition 10 were in Classes C and D shows pretty clearly that, from the maker's point of view, the three tons tare limit is regarded as a handicap; but the Lancashire Steam Motor Company competed under Class B—i.e., under the three tons limit of tare. This, however, was the only competitor in Class B, and Class A being, as already stated, for a comparatively light class of vehicle, the bulk of the heavy work was done by waggons having no limit at to tare. Conspicuous amongst these were the vehicles entered by the Thornycroft Steam Waggon Company, Limited, who claim that compliance with the legal tare limit involves undue lightness of parts and expense in construction, and that it is only when relieved from such a restriction that the margin of strength necessary for heavy commercial work can be allowed. It remains to be seen whether this view will be endorsed by Mr. G. W. Willcocks, M.Inst.C.E., who represented the Local Government Board at the trials. The War Office also was well represented, the Secretary of State having recently offered prizes of £500, £250, and £100 for the selfpropelled lorries adjudged to be the best suited to military requirements.

Consols, with their quarterly dividend taken off, have been down to 93, the lowest of the low prices recently recorded. Even allowing for the tedious, costly war, for the absence of Government purchases because of the suspension of the sinking fund, and for the near approach of the time when they become 2 1-2 per cents., the price seems exceedingly cheap. Depression still prevails in the Home Railway market, although the Board of Trade returns for the month cannot be regarded as altogether unfavourable, the decrease in imports and exports being accounted for by the Whitsuntide holiday, which last year fell in June. It is noticeable that the exports of coal show no decline in quantity, despite the new duty, although, because of the lower prices fortunately ruling, the value is lower. The market seems to be frightened of the forthcoming dividend announcements; and though the outlook is bad enough, it would not be surprising to find when the announcements are made that their unfavourable character has been over-discounted. At all events, holders should not part with their stock amid such depression as prevails; they should not be scared into so doing even if the dividend announcements are so bad as to lead to a further fall. The one stock in the market which is being affected by special causes is that of the District Railway, whose stockholders have had the terms of the electrification scheme explained to them, and have accepted them. The excuses of Mr. Forbes look something like accusations against himself and his fellow-directors for accepting such a scheme, but otherwise there appears little reason for adverse criticism. Two years seems a long time to wait, but presumably a shorter period is impossible; the estimate that working expenses will be reduced by electricity from 52 per cent. to 35 per cent. seems optimistic, but doubtless some appreciable reduction will be made. It is difficult to see how the underground traffic is to be conducted smoothly with the District Railway worked by electricity and the Metropolitan by steam but perhaps the Metropolitan directors will come into line. In any case, the state of the District Railway from the shareholder's point of view could not be much worse, and it may be greatly improved by the change. Besides, the electrifiers accept payment for their work partly in Ordinary stock at 25, although it stands in the market at over 31. Seeing that they are Americans, it is quite possible that before they have done with the stock it may soar up to untold heights. If only we could get two of their rival groups to bring to bear upon it a little community of interest!

Now that the decision of the Stock Exchange Committee is known, and the demoralising stigma of the moratorium is to be removed from the American market next Monday, it can be said that a healthier condition of affairs prevails. But prices are about as high as they were before the collapse, and the position is too dangerous to attract the cautious, despite all the temptation of more consolidation rumours. The reports as to the crops, upon which so much depends, are by no means as satisfactory as they might be, although, on the other hand, trade is flourishing. People on this side, who are burning with desire to take advantage of the effects of its prosperity on the railroads, would however do well to confine their attention to some of the better-class bonds rather than involve themselves in the speculative ordinary stocks. Despite appearances, which are easily kept up (with prices) by the big financial groups there is no doubt that the recent crisis has provided a severe lesson for the big English houses that know the market best. It is at the mercy of the Yankee financial groups, and has thus become narrow and dangerous. There are fools who step in where angels (if the big English houses may be so designated) fear to tread, and it is quite possible that some of the foolhardy may reap rich profit if by chance they happen to be on the same side as the American manipulators. But it is also quite possible they may not. So dangerous and narrow has the market become, that if consolidation and manipulation go on it looks as if it might sink into insignificance among the departments of the Stock Exchange.

Two Rand mining companies, the Treasury and the Meyer and Charlton have now issued crushing returns and others may be expected, for half a dozen companies are now at work on a limited scale. In fact, the Rand is already at work to the extent of rather more than a twentieth of its full power. Of the seventy-eight companies six have commenced operations but they are running only 280 stamps out of the 740 they possess and out of the aggregate of 6,235 stamps possessed by all the companies. Among the next companies to resume work will probably be the New Primrose and the City and Suburban—that is if the strikes and threatened strikes among the miners do not upset all calculations. We may shortly expect the publication of the report of the Concessions Commission, and the preliminary report of Sir David Barbour on the financial situation—the valuation of the Transvaal—both of these documents having been laid on the table of the House of Commons. Yet, despite it all, the South African market drags on in as tiresome a way as the war itself.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Coombes Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SANITATION AT BANDRA.

A MEETING of landlords and tenants residing on Bandra Hill and on the Western Sea Face was held on Sunday at the bungalow of Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas, at which a large number of residents were present, to consider and discuss the action to be taken with reference to the communication received from the Assistant Collector of Bandra and President of the Bandra Municipality, in reply to a representation addressed to him regarding the new sanitary arrangements brought into force at Bandra by the present Sanitary Committee.

On the motion of Mr. J. J. Rogers, seconded by Mr. N. J. Mody, Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas was voted to the chair. Mr. J. F. Pereira having then read the Circular convening the Meeting, the Chairman explained the object of the Meeting, complaining in strong terms of the action of the sanitary committee of Bandra, in fouling the Western foreshore in the manner they were doing at present, thereby spreading slow poison throughout the town, which, he said, ought to have been stopped by this time. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. N. F. Kanny, seconded by Mr. A. J. Billimoria and carried unanimously that a reply in the following terms be addressed by Messrs Bharucha and Pereira to the Assistant Collector and President, Bandra Municipality:—"Sir,—Having laid your Memo, before a meeting of the signatories to the representation addressed to you on the 20th idem, we are desired to offer you the best thanks of the meeting for the prompt manner in which you have acknowledged the receipt of the aforesaid representation, and to say that we have deputed Messrs G. Radcliff, J. F. Pereira and A. J. Billimoria to meet you on any day that may suit your convenience between the hours of 7 and 9 a. m. to express the views of the meeting with reference to the nuisance complained of in the representation but not being acquainted with the working of the Municipality or its finances the Department is not in a position to discuss conservancy details generally with any great advantage. Awaiting the favour of an early reply."

Mr. J. C. Philippsmoved, and Mr. H. S. Dixit seconded: That Messrs. R. E. Bharucha and J. F. Pereira be authorized to conduct any further correspondence that may ensue either with the Assistant Collector and President, Bandra Municipality or any other authority, on the subject of the representation referred to above. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

CRICKET AT DHARWAR.

ON the maidan near the Police lines, a very success ful day's cricket match between the Dharwar Gymkhana and the Dharwar Railway Cricket Team was brought to a close on Saturday, the Railway being defeated by 7 wickets. Bhasker for the Railway distinguished himself with the leather in both innings, while Fellowes and Gibb also bowled well for the Gymkhana. Mr. Sweeney played a not out innings of 16 for the Railway in their first venture, while Messrs. Bailey and Bhasker assisted with double figures. Knight's contribution of 27 in the 1st innings of the Gymkhana was put together by excellent cricket, whilst Woodliffe and Wallinger batted steadily for their scores of 27 and 10.

The second venture of the Railway proved a better performance than their first and Messrs. Mollan, Bailey, Saldanha, Greatorex and Vaz each compiled double figures.

The Gymkhana scored 105 in their second innings for 3 wickets.

DHARWAR RAILWAY C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Proctor, b Fellowes	0	b Fellowes	0
Bailey, b Fellowes	10	c Blathwayte, b Muscroft	21
Hart, b Gibb	1	c and b Fellowes	8
Brown, b Gibb	4	c Dr Grayfoot, b Fellowes	4
Saldanha, b Fellowes	0	c Dr Grayfoot, b Gibb	20
Mollan, b Gibb	5	b Wallinger	13
Bhasker, b Gibb	15	b Fellowes	6
Sweeney, not out	16	c Philips, b Fellowes	6
Vaz, c Wallinger, b Fellowes	0	not out	13
Greatorex, b Fellowes	6	c Gibb, b Fellowes	22
Fanaken, c Dr Grayfoot, b Fellowes	0	c and b Gibb	4
Extras	4	Extras	3
Total	62	Total	125

DHARWAR GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Knight, b Bhasker	27	not out	16
Muscroft, c Fanaken, b Bhasker	2	b Hart	28
Gibb, c Sweeney, b Bhasker	4	c Saldanha, b Bhasker	12
Wallinger, run out	10	not out	28
Blathwayte, b Bhasker	0	b Bhasker	11
Woodliffe, run out	20	Did not bat.	
Fellowes, b Bhasker	4		
Dr Grayfoot, b Bhasker	3		
Phillips, l-b-w, b Hart	3		
Warden, not out	6		
Dr Sharkey, b Bhasker	1		
Extras	7	Extras	12
Total	87	Total	105

Mr. Fellowes, District Superintendent of Police, after the conclusion of play got some members of the police force to give an exhibition on the parellel bars and a number of boys went through drill exercises.

BRITISH WIT AND HUMOR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

And yet—and yet we may be wrong in saying that the British public has no sense of humour. The salvation of England may after all be in the masses. For what happens whenever a crowd comes together in holiday mood? The members of either sex spontaneously exchange hats. I always think that is so witty.

And yet—and yet again, I am told that even the readers of our halfpenny newspapers perused the accounts of the looting of Pekin by the emissaries of civilisation without a smile.

"Stands England where she did?" is a question that is often asked. I think that as regards wit and humour we may answer "Yes," in no uncertain voice. What struck the Witenagemot as witty still strikes Parliament as pawky. The same howl of laughter as no doubt greeted the ancient baron who, uttering the impassioned words "Remember we are armed!" sat down (before clothes were invented) on his tomahawk, still greets our modern member when, with "The situation, sir, is full of perils," he lights on his silk hat.

And as to the future of wit and humour, I do not claim to be a prophet, but I would mention that I have made arrangements reserving the copyright of this little review to my executors, so that it may be republished at the commencement of the year 2001.

NATURE AT HER BEST.

We love Nature! Our regard for her with her sweet and varying moods, is undying, and our love such that it is beyond the art of man to quench. The promise of Spring is one great message of Hope. The fragrant breath of Summer whispers Paradise; the mellow touch of Autumn's hand ripens recollection; and crisp, biting Winter brings merry, ringing laughter and rosy cheeks.

But of all, Summer is most dear.

It was in Summer that Tennyson found Rose, the gardener's daughter standing in a porch of roses. "Who had not heard of Rose, the gardener's daughter?" asks the poet.

Why did he not also find a gardener's wife, of rosy cheeks, whose buxom figure might tread with us down the ages as a picture of what a gardener's wife might be—not a woman "languid and weary" whose plaintive cry is that "every little duty is a trouble, and takes all the joy out of life."

Such women there are, even "gardener's" wives like, let us say, Mrs. Martha Herriott, whose very words we have written above. Who continues thus "Morning, noon, and night, my head was racked with pain; often for days together I scarcely got a moment's freedom from it. Sometimes, when the attacks were very severe, my left eyeball became quite shrunken and small, and my head would swell right across the top. The pain I suffered then was intense; I cannot properly describe it, but shall never forget it so long as I live. I consulted the doctor and tried all kinds of medicine recommended by my friends, but, until I commenced taking Mother Seigel's Syrup got no real benefit from anything.

A happy illustration is given us now of Nature quickly changing from decay to health, "for" continues Mrs. Herriott, whose address is 24, John Street London Road, Sheffield, "after taking it a short time I felt much better and the improvement continued until I was free from pain. Mother Seigel's Syrup completely cured me.

"When I am tired and worn out after a hard day's work, nothing so soon revives me as Seigel's Syrup. It seems to strengthen every part of the body and is, indeed a splendid tonic."

That was in the summer of 1900. And now Nature is herself again! Life is gladness indeed.

We love Nature as she is portrayed in the fields and flowers, but we ourselves who are part of Nature, must be imperfect health to be in harmony with the countless beauties around us.

The keynote of contentment is good digestion, and Seigel's Syrup awakens into life, by its nutritive and medicinal properties, those dormant digestive organs of the dyspeptic.

He or she can then say, "Nature is at her best."

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

"RULE NISI" DISCHARGED.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, the Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared in support of a rule nisi against Mr. F. F. Gordon and Mr. R. D. Hughes, the editor and the publisher and printer, respectively, of the "Advocate of India" newspaper, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court by publishing, in the issue of their paper of the 15th June last, an article headed the "Tramway Trouble." Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the respondents.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said his lordship would recollect that he granted a rule for contempt in this case. His learned friend, Mr. Davar, appeared on behalf of the persons who were alleged to have committed the contempt.

Mr. Davar said he appeared for the respondents in this matter, and he was happy to think that, subject to his lordship's sanction, this matter would not take up much time, or assume any contentious form. In this matter, the rule was served on his clients, and immediately after service of that rule they put the matter into the hands of their solicitors on the 27th June.

The learned counsel then read the following letter:—

Messrs, Roughton and Byrne,

Dear Sirs,—Referring to the rule nisi for contempt of court, dated the 24th instant, issued in the above matter on your application, and to the affidavit in support thereof sworn by Mr. F. D. Rimington, we beg to send you herewith copy of affidavit, which will be sworn to-morrow by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Hughes, to-day being a court holiday. You will see that the affidavit embodied an apology on the part of our clients which, we submit, is full and sufficient, and this affidavit will be relied upon when counsel appears for them on the return of the rule. The court will be asked to accept the apology and to condone the contempt, and we trust that your clients will not raise any objection to this being done, if they do so and proceed with the rule please note that this will be at their risk as to costs. We propose that the rule should be taken up next Monday the 1st July next at or as soon after 11 o'clock as possible. Saturday is contested Chamber day and his lordship said (according to the newspaper report) that if the rule could be served on the 24th instant, the court would take it up on the 29th instant. As a matter of fact, the rule was not served till the 25th instant. Please send us at your earliest convenience an answer as to this, and also as to whether your clients will proceed further in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

LITTLE & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1901.

Messrs, Little & Co.

Dear Sir,—We are in receipt of your letter of date with copy of draft of affidavit. If the court will accept this apology and condone the contempt, our clients will raise no objection on the understanding that your clients agree to an order that they shall pay our client's costs of and incidental to the rule and order. We ask that your clients should, after the affidavit as indicated in red ink before swearing it. We shall appear by counsel on Monday next at 11 before Mr. Justice Starling. Please let us have reply.—Yours, &c.,

ROUGHTON AND BYRNE.

Bombay, 28th June 1901.

Messrs, Roughton and Byrne,

Dear Sirs,—Referring to your letter to us of the 27th instant, we beg to say that our clients have accepted your red ink alterations in para, 3 of the affidavit, and will consent to an order that they pay your costs as proposed, to be taxed, if necessary. Counsel will be instructed to appear at 11 o'clock on Monday next.—Yours, etc.,

LITTLE & Co.

RESPONDENTS' AFFIDAVIT.

The following affidavit was next read:—We, Francis Frederick Gordon, the editor, one of the members of the firm of Gordon, Hughes and Co., the proprietors and printers of the "Advocate of India," newspaper, and Reginald D. Hughes, the other member of the said firm, and the manager and publisher of the said newspaper, make oath and say as follows:—We have read over the rule nisi issued in the above suit, and dated the 24th day of June 1901, and copy of the affidavit sworn by Mr. F. C. Rimington on the 22nd June 1901, in support of the said rule. With reference to the said rule and affidavit, I, Reginald D. Hughes, for myself, say that I had no cognizance of the article complained of before it was published. My duties as being the member of the said firm are not concerned with reading or becoming acquainted with, articles before they are printed in the said newspaper. We Francis Frederick Gordon and Reginald D. Hughes admit that all the remarks which were made in the article in the issue of the "Advocate of India" of Saturday, the 15th June 1901, under the heading of "the Tramway Trouble," and which have reference to litigation pending between the Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., and the Bombay Municipality, are improper. We hereby withdraw them and express our regret to the Tramway Co., that they were published. We also apologise and express sincere regret to the High Court, Bombay, for the contempt of court committed by our having printed and published the remarks made in the said article with reference to the above-mentioned litigation, and we undertake to the best of our ability to prevent any repetition of such an offence.

Mr. Davar said: with reference to the affidavit he trusted his lordship would find that it was both straightforward and manly, and that the respondents, when they found that they were wrong, did not hesitate to recede from their position and express their regret for the offence which they had unwittingly committed. The learned counsel would ask his lordship to accept the expression of their apology so far as this Court was concerned for any disrespect unintentionally shown to the court, while the case was "sub-judice". His clients were anxious that they should be set right with reference to what his learned friend, the Advocate General when he moved for the rule, said and which was widely reported. They had given the fullest and fairest report of the hearing of any other paper in Bombay. When the rule was moved by his learned friend, the Advocate General, he read the latter article and in commenting upon it, said that it "amounted to an absolute misrepresentation of the original article. The editors of newspapers should be gentlemen of education, and no gentlemen of education could read the article without coming to a conclusion as to what the article was about." Mr. Davar submitted that this was an angry denunciation from the Advocate General, which was very unusual from him being in such strong language, but the respondents wished so far as they were concerned to emphatically protest against their being charged with absolute misrepresentation, intentionally made. His lordship would remember that the very next day after the article appeared, and when the Tramway Company drew their attention to it, they wrote an apology which was stigmatised as an absolute misrepresentation. It was perfectly open to the company to say that it was insufficient, and that they did not agree with the opinion which the respondents expressed, but his clients asked the court to believe that they had no intention or desire to intentionally misrepresent any of these matters before them. They thought that this was a matter of public interest, and they discussed the subject in their paper. They lost sight for the time being of the fact that it was a matter "sub judice," and thereby committed an offence. The moment they found it out, they tried to retract, and did all in their power to make proper amends. They now asked the court to believe that they had no desire to misrepresent, and that the expression that no gentlemen of education could read the article without coming to a conclusion, as to what the article was about, was an aspersion which the respondents denied. It was a matter of opinion; it was certainly not one which was free from doubt.

His Lordship: Your clients through you now express their opinion, and it will be given as wide a publicity as the other was. The rule is discharged, your clients paying the costs of and incidental to the rule.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

THE following General Order by the Commander-in-Chief is issued:—

In continuation of G. O. C. C. No. 277 of 1901, the Government of India have been pleased to sanction the following allotment of the sum of Rs. 102,900 provided in the Military budget estimates of 1901-1902 to meet the cost of certain items connected with the Volunteer Force in India:—

	Bengal Command. Rs.	Punjab Command. Rs.	Madras Command. Rs.	Bombay Command. Rs.
(a) Proficiency allowances to officers, Rs. 1,500	508	118	500	281
(b) Allowance for officers who pass the prescribed examination in tactics or artillery subjects, as the case may be, at Rs. 250=Rs. 2,000	750	250	750	250
(c) Increased allowance of free ammunition=Rs. 60,000	23,921	4,705	20,000	11,374
(d) Allowance towards the construction of rifle ranges=Rs. 5,000	$1,994	322	1,866	948
(e) Band allowance to corps between 250 and 300 strong at Rs. 100 per annum=Rs. 6,000	4,300	Nil	1,700	Nil
(f) Prizes for rifle shooting to non-railway corps, on the same conditions as prescribed for railway corps=Rs. 24,000	9,987	1,900	8,333	4,740
(g) Special allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem to Sergeant Instructors in Assam=Rs. 3,000	3,000	...	...	...

THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

DISCUSSION AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The *Journal* of the Society of Arts for June 14 contains the official report of the speeches made on the occasion of the reading by Mr. L. R. W. Forrest of his interesting paper on the above subject. The chairman of the meeting, Sir George Birdwood, in opening the proceedings, said:

To those who are interested in the trade of the Western Presidency, Mr. L. R. Windham Forrest is known as one of the leading and most enterprising of the merchants of the future capital of India; as an energetic and practical supporter of the city's philanthropic institutions; and as having from his first landing there, thirty years ago, taken the liveliest interest in the history of its remarkable rise and progress since the middle of the 16th century until now. He is the most intimately informed of any living authority in this country on the past of the loyal Town and Island of Bombay. Consequently, when after Mr. John Ferguson's graphic paper on Colombo, the Committee of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts resolved to obtain similar papers on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, Mr. Forrest was at once invited to undertake the paper on Bombay. It would have been a very trying ordeal for him to follow so soon after Mr. Rees, whose brilliant paper on Madras was the most enthusiastic and captivating ever delivered before the Section, but that the manner in which Mr. Rees was under the necessity of dealing with his subject renders it impossible to institute any comparison between him and Mr. Forrest. Mr. Rees simply ignored Madras, for in truth there is no city of Madras, but only an obsolescent maritime cantonment, with no future, and consequently no past of the slightest interest. Mr. Rees, therefore making a virtue of his necessity, treated of the Southern Presidency generally, enlarging on its landscape, and expatiating on the virtues of its tigers, and cobras, and other cruel forms of primæval life. But the past of Bombay is of the deepest and universal interest, not only with reference to its prophetic significance, but in itself; for as the modern representative of mediæval Tannah, and ancient Kalyan, it has an immemorial history of commercial command, political authority and religious supremacy. Mr. Forrest has, therefore, been able to restrict his paper, and the attention of his audience, to the Town and Island of Bombay.

He had indeed no excuse to go beyond them, for the Presidency of Madras is but a continuation or fag end and literally—if it be not disgracious to say so,—the offscourings of the Presidency of Bombay; and, therefore, what Mr. Rees so eloquently said of the physiography, flora and fauna of Madras relieved Mr. Forrest of any obligation to appraise the natural glories of Western India. The whole Deccan, with all Hindustan, exclusive of the valley of the Indus, may be regarded as physically and commercially, and, in the last result, politically, as but the "hinterland" of the Town and Island of Bombay. They are still half mythical regions, "the world's green end," "the abodes of the blameless Æthiops," and "the dancing places of the Aurora, the mother of the Dawn, and of the risings of the sun;" very picturesque indeed, and very poetical, but they nowhere provide the offensive and defensive strongholds of a widely extended and mighty transmarine commercial Empire. Bombay can never be sited up as Tannah and Kalyan, an higher up the same river, successively were; and as Karachi is continually being sited up in spite of every effort to keep the port way clear; and, therefore, Bombay will always remain the accessible, commodious, and safe harbour it has ever been, and predominant over all others throughout the Indian Ocean. If only the opportunity of so vast and impregnable a harbour, and so attractive an emporium of the commerce of Africa, and Southern Asia, had occured at, or nearer to, the site of Karachi, India, under powerful Government, would be as absolutely sealed against any menace of invasion from Central Asia, as it is, under our rule, from the sea. But its actual position detracts very little from the immense strategic value of Bombay; and great as its history has been in the past, it must be greater in the future. With the concentration of the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the coming federation of South Africa, into a homogeneous British Empire, with which, moreover, the United States of America are becoming, for all commercial and moral and religious purposes, more and more indissolubly one, the inevitable tendency must be to shift the mercantile and naval and military centre of gravity of the Empire Eastward, to Alexandria or Bombay, Alexander founded Alexandria before its time, for he did not anticipate the invasion of Europe by the Goths and Huns and Vandals, or of Anterior Asia and Africa by the Saracens and Turks. But Alexandria will find its fulness of time within the 20th century. Bombay will, however, press it closely; and being absolutely defensible, and commanding all the exhaustless resources of its whole Indian "hinterland," it may yet snatch the crown of mercantile and maritime supremacy from Alexandria. In a word, it is the boundless and incalculable destiny of the sea-throned city of Bombay under British rule, which gives absorbing interest to the story of its auspicious beginnings under the Portuguese and the English which Mr. Forrest will now unfold to you.

After the reading of the paper, Sir G. Birdwood said:—

If he used his privilege as Chairman to open the discussion on Mr. L. R. Windham Forrest's paper, it was because he had known Bombay probably before any one of the present audience, and he had but broken recollections of the island, and Town, and Harbour before 1838, but his knowledge of the place was continuous and accurate from 1838-9, when he lived there with Mr. James Farish, before sailing round the Cape of Good Hope to England. There was then scarcely a single European bungalow on Malabar Hill, the only house on the hill top being the one known, when he long subsequently occupied it, as Castle Dangerous. On Cumballa Hill there were several large European bungalows, Girgaum, from Gowaly Tank on the eastward declivity of Cumballa Hill, and Chowpatty below Malabar Hill, eastward to the Marine Lines, was already thickly dotted, under ther over-shadowing cocoanut palms, with native houses of the better sort; while from the Marine and Native Infantry Lines, southward along the green Esplanade, and past "the Fort" to Colaba Lighthouse, everything in 1838-9 was as he found the Island on his return to it in 1854-5. The only obvious difference was that at the latter date the native town had been extended farther westward to Cummattespoora, and that north of it, through Byculla to Pareli, and the cocoanut groves of Mahim, there was nothing like a cluster of native houses, excepting the ancient Cooly village of Seedhoot-Sindhoo, or Sindhoot-parra, which it was in after life his unpleasant duty to lay level with the ground to make room for the Victoria Gardens, and the site of the Victoria and Albert Museum. But behind Byculla Mazagaon was full of remarkably handsome residences. In short, speaking superficially between 1838-9, and 1854-5, nothing had changed, that is to say, there was no striking addition to the landscape of the Island excepting on the Pareli Road at Byculla, the Fabric of Grant Medical College, with the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital behind it; and on reloading at the Apollo Bunder after 16 years' absence he at once felt that he was back again in his old home. But he was sure he would not do so now, so truly wonderful had been the transformation of the Town and Island since he finally left India in 1870. Mr. Forrest's paper had enabled him to realise the change very vividly; and it was with a pang of downright home-sickness he had recognised during the reading of the paper that at his age it was no longer possible for him to know Bombay as the magnificent city it had now become except at second-hand through so accomplished and sympathetic a cicerone as Mr. Forrest. Their heartiest thanks were due to Mr. Forrest for the clear and effective manner in which he had brought out all the salient facts of the copious chronicle of the Town and Island as recounted by John Fryer, James Ferry and others in past times and by James Maclean, James Douglas, James Campbell, and Gerson da Cunha in present times, and collated them with his own matured and devoted researches on the spot. All present who were true to the pride of Bombay must have gratefully appreciated the terms in which Mr. Forrest had referred to the names of Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Arthur Crawford, and Mr. James Maclean, in connection with the present imperial position of Bombay. It should never be forgotten, and in Western India it would never be forgotten, that the growth of new Bombay was due first and above all to Sir Bartle Frere, who planned with a wise foresight the development of the old walled Town into a spacious and glorious City in which are combined the stately splendour of ancient Alexandria, the unclouded loveliness of Naples, and the transcending enchantments of Venice; that after Sir Bartle Frere, it was due to Arthur Crawford, who energetically carried out these vast improvements without any regard to their cost or any thought of himself; and next to James Maclean, the ablest publicist we ever had in India who gifted with a weighty and well-graced literary style, and the perfervid genius of his race, steadily magnified the name of new Bombay, gave it its inspiring motto, "Urbs prima in India," and crystallised its progress in an incomparable "Guide to Bombay," a book which, on account of its excellence, delayed, as Mr. Forrest has reminded us, for many years the publication of Sir James Campbell's invaluable "Bombay Gazetteer." With names of these creators of New Bombay must also be associated on account either of their unparalleled benefactions, or their public-spirited advocacy of its advancement, those of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Honourable Jugonnathjil Sankersett, Mr. Framchand Roychund, Dr. Bhau Daji, Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, the Honourable Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel, and other leading civic celebrities of Old Bombay.

(To be concluded.)

THE ROMANCE OF RUSSIAN EXPANSION.

THERE are two nations which think much more of their great men than do the other people of the world. These two are France and Russia. If the various curious affinities between France and Russia were more generally understood, the perplexity would not be so widespread concerning the persistency of the alliance between Gaul and Slav. This extraordinary appreciation of native genius is only one of the many points in which the two races wonderfully resemble each other. As this is not an article on international psychology, I only point to the strange fact. The Imperial rulers of Russia have all been like the first French Emperor. Napoleon cared not how lowly was the origin of any man of great ability. He instantly singled him out for distinction and steadily promoted him. In aristocratic Russia the common people have enjoyed no such chance; but the history of that country abounds in illustrations of the same principle of national development, through the free-hand allowed to individual talent, enterprise, and courage.

The idiosyncrasy of one born leader of men after another has in every generation marked the process of Russian expansion. The Satraps of the Czars will live in history with imperishable honour. They have been the real makers of the mighty Empire. From the Little Russia of Kiev, which was the germ of the Greater Russia of Moscow in the 15th Century, the process of expansion proceeded by stages which have been interrupted by halts, but which have been as regular and continuous as the growth of the British Empire. Indeed, British and Russian expansion have been strangely paralleled, and they will continue to be so. An impelling and mysterious destiny renders this inevitable.

We need not at this moment concern ourselves with the growth of European Russia, though that is in itself a remarkable historic romance. Asiatic Russia is the creation of a series of wonderful lieutenants of the Czars. The record of the crossing of Siberia by the Cossacks would make a thrilling realistic novel. Some day some writer will thus use it as a thesis. But before the Cossacks had accomplished that feat a marvellous leader had immortalised himself. One day in August, 1554, a Tartar discovered in the river Irtish a corpse which was conspicuous by its rich coat of mail with a golden eagle on its breast. It was the body of the renowned and dreaded, "ataman," Yermak, the founder of the Russian Empire in Asia, who rose to wealth and power from the humblest origin and from the meanest occupations and unlawful pursuits, for he was originally a Volga robber and pirate in an age and a land of freebooters. For his raid into Siberia and his earliest conquest he had to ask forgiveness of the emperor. Ivan the Terrible easily forgave him. He was the first man who realised the vast potential destiny of the Slav race, and no name is more honoured in Russia, next to that of Peter the Great, than that of the ablest adventurer the nation ever knew.

The early Cossacks were nearly all river sailors. It was in after centuries that they became the most wonderful horsemen in the world. They gradually acquired their equestrian skill in warfare with the Tartars, their constant antagonists. The greatness of the Russian Empire in Asia was chiefly gained by gradually superseding the sovereignty of the Tartars. One most singular chronological aspect marks in the most definite and regular style this process of Slav expansion. The immense expanse of Northern Asia is divided into vast sections by four grand rivers—the Obi, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur. Each of these riverine tracts has occupied a century in the work of conquest. Russia pushed up to the Obi in the sixteenth century, that aggression being the brilliant work of Yermak. Tobolsk was founded on the banks of the Obi, and then began the subjugation of the Ostiaks and Samoyedes in the great region of Yenisseisk further east. This went on right into the seventeenth century. By the middle of the eighteenth century the Lena was reached, and it remained for the great Muravieff, father of the recently deceased statesman, to add to the Czar's dominions the magnificent realm of North Manchuria, now called the Amur Government, which brought the Empire up to the muchprized and beautiful Amur River. That was the greatest achievement of Russia in the nineteenth century.

Long and ferocious wars have been waged in almost every part of Siberia between the Russian pioneers and the native tribes. The regular armies of the Czars have had comparatively little to do with the steady and gradual subjugation of the vast regions. There has never been any very long halt between the Ural and the Pacific. The worst difficulties and the hardest conflicts were in the districts north and just east of Lake Baikal. In the vast realm beyond this point the Cossack Ethel Buza greatly distinguished himself by his long explorations and his discoveries, including that of the silver mines in North Eastern Siberia. Rough and cruel has been the treatment of many of the native tribes by the Cossacks at various times. Indeed, the expansion of Russia in Asia is one of the most terrible and protracted tragedies of history. Multitudes of Cossacks perished, massacres of natives in each century were interminttent. Siberia has been a land of blood and fire to an extent only understood by those who have made its history a study. The career of Vladimir Atlasoff, the discoverer and conqueror of Kamchatka, is itself only one of the series of these personal romances.

All this expansion has been regularly effected by the efforts of four classes—pioneers, priests, merchants, and soldiers. These always follow in that order. The explorers with little bands of adventurers settlers, and petty traders go first. But, when they have borne the preliminary hardships, the great missionary Russo-Greek Church never fails to forward the proper consignment of priests. We can always tell which country Russia means to subjugate. The priests appear and the fact is settled. There have been Russian priests and Greek churches in Manchuria for many years, and those who understand Russia knew that this signified that the Czar must rule Manchuria, no matter what all the rest of the world might think, say, or do. If anybody wants to make up his mind as to the certain fate of both Korea and Palestine, let him simply form a deduction from similar data amply supplied in those countries, especially in Palestine.—W. D. in the "St. James's."

THE LITTLE SISTER OF THE ELEPHANT.

A HINDOO FABLE.

THERE was once a fakir who, with his little lame goat, went about from place to place, asking for a handful of grain or a night's shelter, according as he had need. Now this goat was but a sorry-looking little creature, with a broken horn and a lame foot, yet he cared for her tenderly. One day in the course of their wanderings, they came to a dharmsala or rest-house where they were to spend the night, and, as usual the fakir looked after the comfort of his solitary companion before he laid himself down upon the hard stone floor to sleep. She was left just outside to nibble contentedly the fresh green grass, and to while away, as pleased her best, the long hours till morning. No thought had she of venturing into the dark and dismal jungle close by but somehow in her search for the grass she was allured farther and farther away from home. Suddenly she realized that she was lost. Alas! she had walked too far that day, into the ferocious tiger's precincts and now she knew not which way to turn. Besides her foot was paining her so that she could not take another step. So seeing in the dark forest soil the huge footprint of an elephant the poor little lame thing crouched down in it and waited trembling for whatever might befall.

She needed not, however, to wait long. The tiger was already strolling about his grounds in search of prey, and it is not to be wondered at that he soon found the fakir's goat.

"Who are you?" he roared most terribly.

"If you please," she answered in an agony of fear and dread, "I am the little sister of the elephant."

Quite taken aback by this reply, her enemy thought it behoved him now to be upon his guard; for though this was generally called the tiger's jungle, he well know that the elephant and not himself was the actual proprietor of it.

"Madam," said he, a little less uproariously "prove your connection with the elephant and I will leave you unharmed. How is it that you are his little sister?"

"Do you not see," she replied, "that I am lying in one of his footprints, awaiting his return? This is proof that I am his little sister."

This tiger may have had his doubts, but he said, "good evening," and went away. Far be it from him to provoke a quarrel with the huge wild elephant.

That was a never to be forgotten night for the fakir's goat. One after another, the wolf, the jackal, the fox and other wild beasts of the forest passed by and plied her with simil

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In reducing dense negatives the trouble ordinarily is that the lighter gradations are completely dissolved away, leaving the negative hard and bare. M. Blanc of Laval, solves the problem by toning the negative with gold, and then reducing it. The gold of the toning bath first deposits itself in proportionately greater amount on the lighter gradations of the negative; indeed, the fainter gradations may soon become almost entirely replaced by gold, although the proportion of gold on the denser deposits is but small. The deposited gold is not dissolved away during the subsequent reduction while the silver is dissolved; hence by carefully depositing gold on the one hand dissolving silver on the other hand, it should be possible to obtain any required degree of reduction in the dense portions without loss of the more delicate tones. An essential is a gold toning mixture which will deposit gold on a developed gelatino-bromide image, and M. Blanc finds that the following is satisfactory:—Water, 100 c.c.; sulphocyanide of potassium, 4 gm.; mercuric chloride, 1 gm. Of this stock solution pour 20 c.c. into a glass and add a 1 per cent. solution of chloride of gold until a slight orange-yellow precipitate is formed, then with a large and soft brush freely mop the fluid over the surface of the negative. A few minutes is ordinarily sufficient, but the colour of the negative changes very little; still, if anything, the negative is somewhat brightened. The plate being now washed, reduction is effected by Farmer's solution, but in a somewhat stronger form than ordinarily employed:—Water, 20 c.c.; hyposulphite of soda, 2 gm.; potassium ferrocyanide, 1 gm. This solution, like the gold solution, should be mopped on with a brush, and when a treatment which is more especially local is required, the whole surface should be moistened with the reducer in a diluted state, after which the strong solution should be applied locally. M. Blanc's full paper will be found in the "Bulletin" of the French Photographic Society.

The ordinary "accumulator" or storage battery in use for electric purposes is an improvement on the original cell of Plante—a Frenchman, who discovered it in 1860. It is far from an ideal accumulator, but is largely employed as a reservoir of electricity. Mr. Edison, as we lately mentioned, has found one which he considers an advance upon it. As recently described to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, it consists of an iron plate corresponding to the spongy lead of the ordinary lead accumulator, and a plate of superoxide of nickel corresponding to the peroxide of lead. The liquid is a 10 to 40 per cent. by weight solution of potash in water.

The storage capacity of the new battery is 14 watts per pound weight, as against 4 to 6 watts per pound for the lead accumulator, that is to say more than double. The normal discharge period is 3 1-2 hours, but the cell can be discharged at a relatively high rate in one hour. The rates of charge and discharge are alike. The two plates are much alike in appearance. In theory the charging draws oxygen away from the iron and hands it over temporarily to the nickel but the discharge renders back the oxygen to the iron. The solution of potash provides a medium for the oxygen to pass from one plate to the other. The quantity of solution need only be sufficient for mechanical requirements. The new cells can be produced at a price not exceeding that of the old per kilowatt hour.

It is stated that the War Office have their eye on Dr. Barton's war balloon, which is of cigar shape with a platform and machinery underneath. The propellers are driven by a high-speed motor, and the balloon ascends or descends by means of a horizontal aeroplane. It is steered by a vertical aeroplane at the rear. The centre of gravity is shifted by pumping water from one tank to another. It is expected that by the end of summer the balloon will carry three presons at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim have built an automobile mitrailleuse of the Simms type, designed to run on rails and replace the present armoured trains. The Simms motor used gives three speeds of 8, 16, and 24 miles an hour. The car is 7 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 feet high. It is completely plated with armour, even to the wheels.

The Artillery Station at Vincennes, Paris, is arranging to have the right of purchasing all automobiles and moto-cycles available in case of mobilisation. Preference will be given to closed vehicles.

MM. Muller and Roger, 108, Avenue Philippe Auguste, Paris, have introduced an automatic regulator for the oiling of machinery.

Admiral Bradford, of the U.S. Naval Bureau of Equipment, recommends that the employment of homing pigeons in the American Navy be discontinued as soon as wireless telegraphy is adopted. Training stations for the new telegraph should be established. The system to be selected for adoption is largely a matter of business, but competitive trials might be made.

Recent experiments in wireless telegraphy off Malta resulted in messages being sent 134 miles. While operating on a ship in the open sea the clerk was surprised by a message in Italian which was intended for some one else.

The "Scientific American," referring to the common talk of British yachtsmen that the requirement for the challenger to cross the Atlantic handicaps her by making it necessary to keep a comparatively high factor of safety, has the remark that it is not so much the dangers of the passage as the time lost for "tuning up" on the other side which is the draw back for the British competitor. A new yacht, like a "new man," may be beaten at the start by an older one, yet assert her superiority when "tuned up." Happily the Americans have granted the request for an extension of time which will make up for the time of tuning up otherwise lost by the accident to Shamrock II. The journal considers the beginning of October a more promising date for the race than the end of August, as at first arranged. Mr. Watson, having a free hand from Sir Thomas Lipton, made innumerable experiments to cut down the factor of safety as low as might be in the new boat.

It appears that marshy countries have the largest percentage of conscripts of low stature, and it has been observed that, owing to improved conditions of life, the Dutch are growing taller. A line of railway, according to Carlier, Collignon, and Zaborowski, increases the stature and well-being of the neighbouring inhabitants. Bertillon finds that men of the liberal professions are taller than those of arduous professions. Conscripts from the wealthier quarters of Paris are the taller. In general, hard and miserable conditions of life diminish the height, which when they are removed increases. It has been pointed out that the exceptional stature and fine physique of Scotch high landers, who, like the rest of their countrymen, are, it seems the tallest people in Europe, is a proof that highland life was more propitious than ignorant and prejudiced writers have supposed. Decoctions of cereals tend to increase and alcohol to diminish height. The French Minister of War is about to lower the standard for conscripts, but not, it appears because the French are getting shorter, Carlier in a paper to the Societe d'Anthropologie, Paris, believes that European nations as a rule are improving in stature.

"Abyssinian "tef" (poa abyssinica) is the seed of a grass which the people consume (see Sagot's Manuel des Cultures Tropicale"). By analysis it contains 3 1-2 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, 75 1-2 per cent. of amylaceous, and nearly 2 of fatty matter, besides nearly 2 of cellulose. It is, therefore, a grain worthy of attention in other hot countries.

Remarkable whirlwinds at Hina near Seismberg on the slope of the Gatscheer Mountain Germany are described in the Meteorologische Leitschrift. They occurred in a group at distances apart of 500 to 600 feet and uprooted oak trees here and there. The first rose under a cloud moving eastward and was of a corkscrew shape.

The Peary Arctic Club have chartered the steamer Erik recently purchased from the Hudson Bay Company for their cruise this summer to assist Lieutenant Peary. The Erik will sail about the middle of July and is expected to return in two months with news of Peary during the last two years.

Egg shells are usually thrown away, but according to M. Larbaletrir it would be better to grind them and add the powder to the food of young calves, and chickens, &c. The carbonate and phosphate of lime in the shell is beneficial to them. Paris has now egg-shell pickers, but the shells obtained in this way are not to be recommended for consumption.

New York has abandoned cable for electric tramways. The city now prides itself on standing first in the world for its cheap, rapid, and convenient street railway service.

A new kind of sealing wax is mentioned, without particulars of its origin. The wax is inside a glass tube and runs out when the tube is heated.

St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A., is to hold a World's Fair to celebrate the centenary of the purchase of Louisina from the French.

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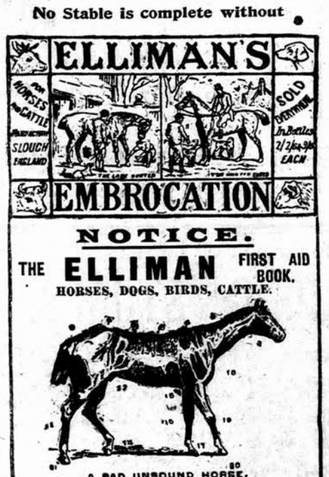

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Egyptian Cigarette Industry.

Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette."

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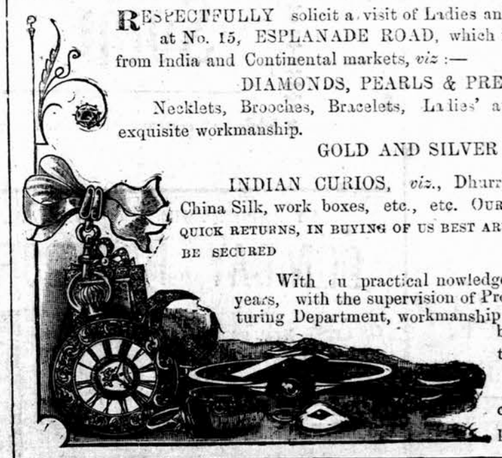

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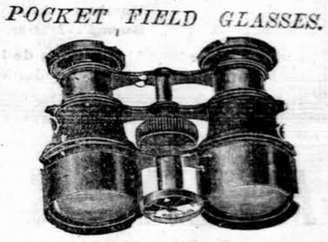

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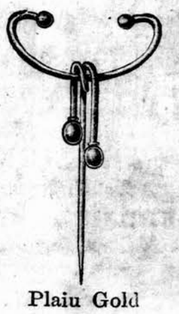
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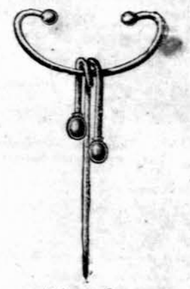
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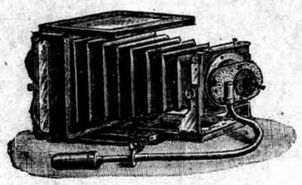

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